

THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 515.
[New Issue.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

PRICE 3d.
[Registered as a Newspaper.]

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & CO.'S LIST.

Demy 8vo, with Four Maps and numerous Illustrations, 21s.

MATABELE LAND and the VICTORIA FALLS: a Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa. From the Letters and Journals of the late FRANK OATES, F.R.G.S. Edited by C. G. OATES, B.A.

"These simple journals of one of the latest victims of African travel enlist our sympathies from the very outset. . . . For scientific readers the most valuable portion of the volume is the Appendices. Frank Oates was a successful as well as an enthusiastic naturalist; and his collections, catalogued for the present work by the late Professor Rolleston and others, are decided additions to the natural history of South Africa. But to the general reader the journals will sufficiently commend themselves, not for the force of any marvellous adventure, but for their homely picture of the lonely traveller, ever patient, cheerful, and high-couraged amidst difficulties and disappointments by which ordinary minds would have been quickly daunted or dispirited."—*British Quarterly Review*.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

PERMANENCE and EVOLUTION: an Enquiry into the Supposed Mutability of Animal Types. By S. E. B. BOUVERIE-PUSEY.

NEW and CHEAPER EDITION. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

CHAPTERS on PRACTICAL POLITICAL ECONOMY. Lectures delivered in the University of Oxford. By BONAMY PRICE, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

"Will be read throughout with pleasure; and it may be read generally with profit by all who take an interest in Political Economy of this description."—*Economist*.

BI-METALLISM.

GOLD and SILVER MONEY. Part I. A Plain Statement. Part II. Objections Answered. By PAUL F. TIDMAN. Second Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

NEW VOLUME OF MR. JERVIS'S "GALLICAN CHURCH."

THE GALLICAN CHURCH and the REVOLUTION: a Sequel to the History of the Church of France from the Concordat of Bologna to the Revolution. By the Rev. W. HENLEY JERVIS, M.A., Author of "Gallican Church from the Concordat of Bologna, 1516, to the Revolution." Demy 8vo, cloth. [Next week.]

2 vols., demy 8vo, with Frontispieces.

THOMAS A KEMPIS and the BROTHERS of COMMON LIFE. By the Rev. S. KETTLEWELL. [Just ready.]

Crown 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

WHAT IS the TRUTH as to EVERLASTING PUNISHMENT? By the Rev. F. NUTCOMBE OXENHAM, M.A. Part II. Being an Historical Enquiry into the Witness and Weight of Certain Anti-Origenist Councils.

. Parts I. and II., complete in 1 vol., cloth, price 7s.

Small crown 8vo, printed on hand-made paper, cloth, bevelled boards, 6s.

THE PRINCE. By NICCOLÒ MACHIAVELLI. Translated from the Italian by N. H. T.

Small 8vo, printed on hand-made paper.

ANCIENT BALLADS and LEGENDS of HINDUSTAN. By TORU DUTT. With an Introductory Memoir by EDMUND W. GOSSE. [Just ready.]

Crown 8vo, cloth.

THE ACHARNIANS of ARISTOPHANES. By C. J. BILLSON. [Next week.]

Small crown 8vo, printed on hand-made paper, limp parchment antique, 5s.

RIP VAN WINKLE: a Sun Myth; and other Poems. By A. R. GROTE.

RECENT VOLUMES in "THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERIES." Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. each.

THE SUN. By C. A. YOUNG, Ph.D., LL.D. With Eighty-two Illustrations.

MYTH and SCIENCE: an Essay. By TITO VIGNOLI.

THE BRAIN and its FUNCTIONS. By J. LUYS. With numerous Illustrations.

SUICIDE: an Essay on Comparative Moral Statistics. By HENRY MORSELLI, M.D.

VOLCANOES: What They Are and What They Teach. By JOHN W. JUDD, F.R.S. Second Edition. With Ninety-six Illustrations.

ILLUSIONS: a Psychological Study. Second Edition. By JAMES SULLY.

SIGHT: an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision. By JOSEPH LE CONTE, LL.D. With 132 Illustrations.

LONDON: 1, PATERNOSTER SQUARE.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
MEMOIRS OF PRINCE METTERNICH, by Sir TRAVERS TWISS	185
ABBOTT'S ONESIMUS, by G. A. SIMCOX	186
SPEDDING'S EVENINGS WITH A REVIEWER, by Prof. S. R. GARDINER	187
GILDER'S SCHWATKA'S SEARCH, by Lieut. G. T. TEMPLE	188
LINKLATER'S BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLES LOWDER, by the Rev. C. J. ROBINSON	188
LAMBROS' COLLECTION OF MEDIAEVAL GREEK POETRY, by the Rev. H. F. TOZER	189
CURRENT THEOLOGY	189
NOTES AND NEWS	191
ORIGINAL VERSE: "CHRISTIANOS DOCKET PAGANUS—A.D. 381," by J. HUTCHISON	192
OBITUARY	193
THE STUDY OF FOLK-LORE	193
SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS	193
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
"It is no Wonder," by J. F. MOLLOY: "Lanini" or "Luini," by E. RADFORD: <i>Jews in England before 1643</i> , by S. L. LEO: <i>The Basque Verb</i> , by W. van EYS	193-4
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	195
HAYMAN'S ODYSSEY, by Prof. J. P. MAHAFFY	195
OBITUARY: SIR CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON, by Prof. H. N. MOSLEY; DR. JOHN MUIR, by the Rev. A. H. SAYCE; &c.	196
NOTES OF TRAVEL	197
SCIENCE NOTES	197
PHILOLOGY NOTES	197
MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES	197
OVERBECK'S HISTORY OF GREEK SCULPTURE, by A. S. MURRAY	198
MR. COX'S EXHIBITION, by COMO MONKHOUSE	198
ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE TERRA D'OTRANTO, I., by F. LENORMANT	199
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	200
"ROMEO AND JULIET," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE, by FREDK. WEDMORE	200
RECENT CONCERTS, by J. S. SHEDLOCK	201

OVERSLADE PREPARATORY SCHOOL, near Rugby.—The Rev. G. F. WRIGHT, M.A., late Fellow of C. C. C., Cambridge, and formerly Assistant-Master at Wellington College and Shrewsbury School, PREPARES BOYS for the Classical or Modern Sides of the Public Schools.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—WARBERRY HOUSE, Bishopdown Park (restored since the fire of April last).—PREPARATION for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS and UNIVERSITIES, under the Rev. T. R. STEPHENSON, M.A., sometime Fellow and Tutor of Worcester College, Oxford, First and Second Class Classics, First Class in Law and Modern History. Fees from 150 to 300 Guineas.

SEDBERGH SCHOOL.—SIX ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, of £40, £30, £20. Candidates may be examined in London or Manchester.—Apply to H. G. HART, Esq., School House, Sedburgh, before MARCH 25TH.

PRIVATE TUITION near ETON.—A Military and Collegiate Tutor, with twenty years' experience, RECEIVES a few PUPILS requiring thorough preparation for army, university, or professional examinations, or advancement in general studies. Healthy and pleasant situation.—Address JAS. H. CROOME, The Grove, Slough.

UNGERHAUS, HANNOVER, LINDEN.—Mrs. UNGER and Miss PAPE (diplômées, formerly Professor at the Training College for Governesses, Leipzig) RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES desirous of continuing their Education in Germany. Home comforts; salubrious, country-like situation; highest English references.—Apply to Miss PAPE, or to Miss SCHILD, Eaton-crescent, Swansea.

PRIVATE TUITION near CAMBRIDGE.—ORWELL RECTORY, Cambridgeshire.—Rev. H. C. A. TAYLER, M.A., formerly Fellow and Dean of Trinity College, Cambridge, PREPARES PUPILS for Cambridge and Oxford.

LADIES' COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, SALISBURY.—High-class Physical and Mental Training for Girls. Number limited to 30. Preparation for Examinations where desired. Distinguished private references. Fees moderate.—Address LADY PRINCIPAL.

A GENTLEMAN in the Highest Class of one of the First London Art Schools is desirous of TEACHING DRAWING to PRIVATE PUPILS, or would give Lessons in a Ladies' School.—Address, W. H. M., 38, St. George's-road, S.W.

PICCADILLY.—To LEARNED SOCIETIES and others requiring ROOMY PREMISES.—TO BE LET, THE UPPER PART of the HOUSE of Five Floors and Basement.—Apply to Mr. TOOVEY, opposite Burlington House.

LANGHAM HALL, 43, Great Portland-street, W., accommodating 500 persons, may be RENTED for single or a series of Lectures or Meetings (non-political).—For terms, apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Langham Hall, 43, Great Portland-street, W.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT

BRITAIN, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.

Professor HARRY GOVIER SEELEY, F.R.S., F.G.S., will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), MARCH 18TH, at 3 o'clock, begin a COURSE of THREE LECTURES on "VOLCANOES."

Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea; to all the Courses in the Season, Two Guineas.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—WINTER EXHIBITION at the Grosvenor Gallery NOW OPEN, from 10 till 6, with a Collection of Water-colour Drawings, and a Complete COLLECTION of the WORKS of G. F. WATTS, R.A., forming the first of a Series of Annual Winter Exhibitions illustrating the works of the most eminent living painters. Admission, One shilling. Season Tickets, 5s.

ARTS ASSOCIATION, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.

The SEVENTH EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES, in Oil and Water-colour, will be OPENED on FRIDAY, the 25TH MAY, 1882 (instead of August as in previous years). Works received up to FRIDAY the 21ST.

T. R. SPENCE, Secretary.

ART-UNION of LONDON.—Subscription,

One Guinea.—Every Subscriber receives Impressions of a Series of Five Plates, by L. FLAMENG, "THE ROAD TO RUIN," from the Originals, by W. P. FRITH, R.A., besides a chance of one of the numerous Valuable Prizes. The List will CLOSE on the 31ST of MARCH. The Prints are now ready.

LEWIS POCOCK,) Hon.

EDMUND E. ANTROBUS, J. Secs.

112, Strand, February, 1882.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL

SCHOOL, ALBERT EMBANKMENT, LONDON, S.E.—The Winter Session commences on October 1, and the Summer on May 1. Students can enter at either session. Two open entrance Science Scholarships of £100 and £50 for 1st Year's Students are awarded in October. In addition to ordinary prizes amounting to £200, the following Scholarships, Medals, &c., are given, viz.—The "William Tite" Scholarship, £30; College Scholarship, 40 Guineas a-year for two years; "Mugrove" Scholarship, of same value; "Solly" Medal and Prize; "Cheselden" Medal; "Mead" Medal; Treasurer's Gold Medal; "Granger" Prize, &c. Special Classes for Matriculation, Preliminary Scientific, and 1st M.B. of University of London, and Private Classes for other Examinations. There are numerous Hospital appointments open to Students without charge. For prospectus and particulars apply to Dr. GILLESPIE, Secretary.

SOCIETY of PAINTER-ETCHERS.—The

FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL ETCHINGS now OPEN, at the ROOMS of the FINE ART SOCIETY, 148, New Bond-street. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

RARE ETCHINGS, ENGRAVINGS, and

DRAWINGS by the most esteemed OLD MASTERS may be obtained at GEORGE LOVE'S OLD PRINT SHOP, 81, BUNHILL ROW, LONDON. The Engravings, &c., are in fine condition, and have formed portions of the most celebrated collections. A catalogue of a small portion of the Stock will be sent on receipt of two penny postage stamps.

* Established above 60 years.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT at HOME.

—WANTED, MANUSCRIPTS, original or translated, for volumes, magazines, newspapers, &c. Poetry, fiction, dramas, sermons, criticisms, essays, &c.; also articles upon sport, theology, art, biography, education, history, politics, philosophy, science, law, commerce, medicine, travels, &c.—Send stamped addressed envelopes for terms to EDITOR, Gorden & Son's, 12, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, London.

OLD COINS for SALE.—Gold, Silver,

Copper, Greek, Roman, Saxon, English, Scotch, &c. Lists free.—J. VERITY, Earlsfort, Dewsbury.

GERMAN and FRENCH TRANSLA-

TION, Literary, Scientific, and Legal, carefully and accurately performed.—W. H. BROWN, B.A. (Lond. Univ.), 30, Denbigh-place, S.W.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS and

Others.—ROTARY MACHINE, Fast Cylinders—Folding Machines—and ample space, available for rapid production of Work.—Address USWIN BROTHERS, 71A, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

UNITARIAN BOOKS and TRACTS on

SALE at the UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS, 37, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.—CATALOGUE sent free.

Price One Shilling, royal 8vo, paper covers; cloth gilt, red edges, price 2s. 6d.

AUTHORSHIP and PUBLICATION: a

Concise Guide for Authors in Matters relating to Printing and Publishing, including the Law of Copyright and a Bibliographical Appendix. "Should be in the hands of every author."

London: WYMAN & SONS, 74 and 75, Great Queen-street, W.C.

A FEW WORDS on ART: Advice and

Warning how Spurious Prints are Made, and other useful Information. Price 1s. Just published by GLADWELL BROTHERS, Gracechurch-street. May be had from all Booksellers.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION REPORTS.

Copies (in Sheets) of thirty-one of these volumes from 1834 to 1874, but not continuous, are still in stock. The Council of the Association is willing to PRESENT SETS of these Free Libraries and similar Institutions on their making application by letter to the SECRETARY, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.

PULTENEY MANSION (facing Great

Pulteney-street), BATH.—TO BE LET, the above spacious Mansion (better known as STANLEY COLLEGE), with extensive Lawn in front, and magnificent Fronted Gardens, Gymnasium, and Tennis Court in rear. The House contains on the Ground Floor a large Entrance Hall, and Three large rooms, with Clock-room and Lavatories. On the First Floor, one large Room about 34 feet by 29 feet (which if thought desirable may be partitioned) and Three smaller rooms. On the Second and Third Floors there are Seventeen rooms from 21 feet by 12 feet to 12 feet by 11 feet. The Basement contains Two large Kitchens and ample cellars. The Mansion when first built was used as an Hotel—the late Emperor Napoleon III. For Third, when Prince Napoleon, resided in it for a considerable time.—For further particulars apply to Messrs. INMAN & INMAN, Solicitors, 4, Queen-square, Bath.

Early next week will be published.

I.

THE REVOLT OF MAN.

Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

II.

PUBLISHED BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY.

SERMONS PREACHED BEFORE THE QUEEN AT BALMORAL.

By the Rev. A. A. CAMPBELL, Minister of Craithie.

Crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

This day is published.

THE FIXED PERIOD: a Novel.

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

(Originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.) 2 vols., fcap. 8vo, 12s.

This day is published.

MORE THAN KIN: a Novel.

By M. P.

1 vol., post 8vo, 7s. 6d.

Edinburgh and London: WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS.

Just published, price 4s.

CHAMBERS'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

ENTIRELY NEW EDITION.

EDITED BY

ANDREW FINDLATER, M.A., LL.D.

Containing the MEANINGS of Words, their PROXIMATION and ETYMOLOGY; with an APPENDIX giving list of Words and Phrases from other Languages, Abbreviations, Prefixes and Suffixes, Mythological and Classical Names, &c.

London and Edinburgh: W. & R. CHAMBERS.

Nearly ready, about 500 pp., price 15s.

GERMAN CULTURE and CHRISTI-

ANITY: their Controversy in the time 1770-1840. By JOSEPH GOSTWICK, Author of "German Poets," "English Poets," "English Grammar, Historical and Analytical," Joint-Author of "Outlines of German Literature," &c.

London: F. NORRIS, 7, King-street, Covent-garden.

NOW READY.

Price Five shillings.

TRAVELS and RESEARCHES IN WESTERN CHINA.

WITH MAPS and OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

By E. COLBORNE BABER, Esq.,

Chinese Secretary of Her Majesty's

Legation at Peking.

Forming VOL. I, PART I,

OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY PAPERS of the

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Published under the Authority of the Council, and Edited by the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, 1, Savile-row, W.

* Fellows are requested to apply for their Copies at the Offices of the Society, 1, Savile-row, W.

LONDON: JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

Now ready, privately printed.

PROCESSIONALE ad USUM SARUM.

With Facsimiles of the Woodcuts of 1508. Price 12s., free by post.

Apply to the Rev. W. G. HENDERSON, D.C.L., Leeds.

LONDON LIBRARY.

12, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE.—Founded in 1841.

PATRON—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

This Library contains 90,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature in various Languages. Subscription, £3 a-year, or £2 with Entrance-fee of £5; Life Membership, £25.

Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country, and Ten to Town, Members. Reading-room open from Ten to Half-past Six. Prospectus on application.

ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

NEW AND CHOICE BOOKS.

See MUDIE'S LIBRARY CIRCULAR for MARCH.

New Edition, now ready, postage free on application.

CHEAP AND SCARCE BOOKS.

See MUDIE'S CLEARANCE CATALOGUE for MARCH.

New Edition, now ready, postage free on application.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY (LIMITED), 30 to 34, NEW OXFORD STREET.

GEORGE PHILIP & SON'S

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.

On Eight Sheets; size, when Mounted on Rollers, 6 feet by 5 feet.

NEW LIBRARY

CHART OF THE WORLD,

ON MERCATOR'S PROJECTION.

WITH SUPPLEMENTARY MAPS OF THE NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN HEMISPHERES, OROGRAPHICAL AND OTHER CHARTS.

Drawn and Engraved by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
On Eight Imperial Sheets	2	2	0
In handsome Portfolio, the Sheets mounted on Linen, and dissected, so as to be readily joined together	3	3	0
Mounted on Mahogany Rollers and Varnished	3	3	0

In issuing this ENTIRELY NEW MAP the Publishers consider that no apology is necessary. They feel convinced that at the present time such a work is much required, no such *New Map* having been issued in this country for several years, while at no period of the world's history have such rapid changes taken place in opening up and making us familiar with almost every portion of the globe. Explorers have penetrated every unknown region, and have brought to light new Rivers, great Lakes, Mountains, Coasts, and Islands, while correct Surveys have been made of almost every country, totally changing the configuration of our older Maps, and rendering them unfit to convey a correct knowledge of the geography of the present time.

Every country throughout the globe is now brought into regular communication with England, and to all intelligent persons a knowledge of the position and extent of each country is indispensable. It is only through constant reference to a Good Map that such information can be acquired and permanently fixed in the mind.

This Map, to which the Publishers invite attention, is an entirely New Work, having been in preparation during the last six years. It has been drawn from the best and latest surveys, every country being shown in detail as carefully and correctly as the scale will admit. The coasts have been taken from the Government Admiralty Surveys; and the results of such scientific expeditions as those of the *Challenger*, the *Tuscarora*, the *Vega*, &c., have been carefully delineated.

SOME IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE MAP.

1. The Currents of the Ocean are represented—distinguishing between Polar or cold, and, Equatorial or warm, currents, and their direction is indicated by arrows.
2. Ocean depths to 100 fathoms (600 feet) are shown by pale blue; the deeper tint indicates greater depth than 100 fathoms. Authentic deep-sea soundings are indicated by figures throughout the blue. A supplementary chart near the lower margin gives a clear and more general idea of the contour of sea-bottom.
3. It supplies much information concerning the ice floes, and the extreme drift from the Poles.
4. The Ocean Steam Routes are clearly marked, with the distances in nautical miles, and average time of voyage in days.
5. The great Through Railway Lines are given, especially as connecting extreme points and seaports.
6. Chief Canals are also given, especially such as connect navigable rivers.
7. On the upper and lower margins is indicated the time of day throughout the world, when it is noon at Greenwich.
8. The side margins show the length of day and night at the various latitudes, in hours or months in the case of high latitudes.
9. The Submarine Cables and great Telegraph Lines are clearly indicated.
10. The Political Boundaries are carefully shown; the far-spreading parts of the British Empire being easily distinguished.

SUPPLEMENTARY CHARTS.

- 1 and 2. Map of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, with some of the chief Ocean Routes and Telegraphs.
This is a very useful Supplement to a Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection, as it renders more easy comprehension of the configuration and relations of the Polar Regions.
3. Special Chart of the North Polar Regions.
4. Chart delineating the contour or relief of the land of the globe, and of the Ocean bottom.
5. Chart illustrating the natural productions of different lands, with Tables of chief Seaports.
6. Physical Chart of the Winds and of the principal Hydrographic Basins.

The Publishers have every confidence in recommending this important Map to all interested in the Geography of the World, no efforts having been spared to combine the greatest accuracy of information with beauty and clearness of execution. By means of the facilities of colour-printing, not only the Political Divisions, but the Physical Features, such as Mountain Chains and Ocean Currents, are clearly depicted.

The Map aims at being a Faithful Representation of the World in 1881.

LONDON: GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, FLEET STREET, E.C.

LIVERPOOL: CAXTON BUILDINGS, SOUTH JOHN STREET; AND 49 & 51, SOUTH CASTLE STREET.

PHILIPS' STANDARD ATLASES.

New and Revised Editions, 1882.

Imp. folio, half-bound russia, gilt edges, price £5 5s.

PHILIPS' IMPERIAL LIBRARY ATLAS.

A Series of Fifty-one New and Authentic Maps, Engraved from Original Drawings by J. Bartholomew, F.R.G.S. Edited by WM. HUGHES, F.R.G.S., late Professor of Geography in King's College, London. Accompanied by a valuable Index of Reference.

"Among recent commercial publications has been 'Philips' Imperial Library Atlas,' edited by Mr. Wm. Hughes, F.R.G.S. The size of the maps exceeds that of any work of similar pretensions hitherto published in this country, and the employment of the best style of chromo-lithographic printing has enabled great clearness and distinctness of colour to be attained alike as regards the broadest geographical outlines and the most minute political boundaries. Its preparation is stated to have occupied several years, and every effort seems to have been made to render it solid and complete."—*Times*.
"This work is the result of careful labour, extending over many years. In drawing, in colouring, and in printing it comes very near perfection."—*Athenaeum*.

Imp. folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price £3 3s.

PHILIPS' NEW GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A Series of New and Authentic Maps, delineating the Natural and Political Divisions of the Empires, Kingdoms, and States of the World. Edited by WM. HUGHES, F.R.G.S. Accompanied by a valuable Index of Reference.

"'Philips' General Atlas' will rank among the best works of the kind which have been published for many years. The Atlas is in every respect well adapted to meet the requirements of the student and counting-house, and should have a place in every good library."—*Observer*.

"'Philips' General Atlas' is one of the most complete and important publications of the time that have ever been issued. The work is accompanied by a valuable index of reference. The size of the maps exceeds that of any other work of similar pretensions hitherto published in this country."—*Daily News*.

Crown folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price £1 11s. 6d.

PHILIPS' HANDY GENERAL ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Series of Maps, illustrating Modern, Historical, and Physical Geography. With a Complete Consulting Index. By J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

"It is really a most valuable work."—*Westminster Review*.

"We have tested both maps and index in many ways, and have not been able to find a single error, and we can therefore pronounce the Atlas very good, while it is certainly anything but dear."—*Standard*.

"The maps are clearly printed, carefully coloured, and they appear, so far as we have been able to examine them, to be accurate in all respects."—*Scotsman*.

"'Philips' Handy General Atlas,' which has just been published, well deserves its title. It is a 'Handy' Atlas in the best sense of the word. It is not only convenient in size and shape, but it is very complete."—*Liverpool Courier*.

Crown folio, handsomely half-bound, gilt edges, price £1 1s.

PHILIPS' POPULAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

A Series of Thirty-six Authentic Maps of the Principal Countries of the World, constructed from the latest and best authorities, and on a sufficiently large scale to embrace all the information needed in a volume intended for every-day reference. With a complete Consulting Index. By J. BARTHOLOMEW, F.R.G.S.

"To judge of the merits of a work like this, it is well to recall the bare outlines thinly furnished with names which appear in some of the maps of fifty years back. This gives an idea of the amount of discovery the half-century has witnessed, and of the increased magnitude of the geographer's task. Let us take the map of Africa in this volume. Only a small tract on the latitude of the Gulf of Guinea is marked as quite unexplored. The tract south of this is filled with rivers and lakes, the origin or tributaries of the great Nile and Congo, flanked by numerous mountain heights."

Bookeller.

BENTLEYS' FAVOURITE NOVELS.

Each work can be had separately, price 6s., of all Booksellers in Town or Country.

By MRS. HENRY WOOD.

East Lynne (110th Thousand)	Lord Oakburn's Daughters
The Channings (40th Thousand)	Master of Greylands
Anne Hereford	Mildred Arkell
Bessy Kane	Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles
Dene Hollow	Orville College
Edina	Oswald Cray
Elster's Folly	Parkwater
George Canterbury's Will	Pomeroy Abbey
Johnny Ludlow (First Series)	Red Court Farm
Johnny Ludlow (Second Series)	Roland Yorke
Lady Adelaide	Shadow of Ashlydyat
Life's Secret, A	St. Martin's Eve
	Trevlyn Hold
	Verner's Pride
	Within the Maze

By MISS AUSTEN.

(The only Complete Edition.)

Emma	Northanger Abbey, and Persuasion
Lady Susan, and The Watsons	Pride and Prejudice
Mansfield Park	Sense and Sensibility

By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
The Three Clerks

By MISS FOTHERGILL.

The First Violin	The Wellfields
Probation	

By RHODA BROUGHTON.

Cometh up as a Flower	Not Wisely, but too Well
Good-bye, Sweetheart!	Red as a Rose is She
Joan	Second Thoughts
Nancy	

By MRS. PARR.

Adam and Eve	Dorothy Fox
--------------	-------------

By MRS. ALEXANDER.

Her Dearest Foe	Which shall it be?
The Woollong O't	Look before you Leap

By MRS. ANNIE EDWARDES.

Leah: a Woman of Fashion	Susan Fielding
Ought we to Visit Her?	Steven Lawrence: Yeoman

By HAWLEY SMART.
Breezie Langton

By HELEN MATHERS.

Comin' thro' the Rye	Cherry Ripe!
----------------------	--------------

By MRS. J. H. RIDDELL.
The Mystery in Palace Gardens

By MISS CAREY.
Nellie's Memories

By MRS. NOTLEY.
Olive Varcoe

By MARCUS CLARKE.
For the Term of his Natural Life

By BARONESS TAUTPHUEUS.
The Initials | Quits! | Cyrilla

By LADY G. FULLERTON.
Constance Sherwood | Too Strange not to be Ladybird | True

BENTLEYS' FOREIGN FAVOURITE NOVELS.

By MRS. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN.
A Sister's Story

By HECTOR MALOT.
No Relations

By E. WERNER.

No Surrender	Success: and how he won it
Under a Charm	

RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,
8, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

THE CONFESSIONS.—SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.

Just out.

THE CONFESSIONS of a MEDIUM.
Crown 8vo, Illustrated, price 3s. 6d.

This remarkable book, which for obvious reasons bears no writer's name, will, it is anticipated, create no small sensation, as it reveals in an autobiographical form the secrets by which the deceptions are practised by professional and other mediums. It is written by one who states only what he knows, and the truth of the narrative is vouched for.

"We have not before met with so complete and thorough a disclosure of the manner in which *séances* are conducted as appear in this book. . . ."—*Daily Chronicle*.

Just out, crown 8vo, price 7s. 6d.

HALEK: an Autobiographical Fragment.
By JOHN H. NICHOLSON.

"The Adventures of Halek' is a book belonging to the same class of literature as the 'Utopia' and the 'New Atlantis,' though, as being an allegory with veiled allusions to the existing state of religion and society, it is more nearly allied to 'Erewhon.' It may be most conveniently described as 'The Pilgrim's Progress' rewritten from a modern standpoint, and in a non-Biblical style. The allegory is worked out with much ingenuity and pains, and is not without inventiveness. . . ."—*Academy*.

"This book may be safely placed in the hands of young men with the assurance, under ordinary circumstances, that they will not only read it, but that they cannot fail to be guided and stimulated by it to fulfil their destiny in life. . . ."—*Western Morning News*.

A NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION. Cloth, price 6s.

EVERY-DAY LIFE in our PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Sketched by HEAD SCHOLARS of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Shrewsbury, Harrow, Rugby, Charterhouse. To which is added a Brief Notice of St. Paul's and Merchant Taylors' Schools, and Christ's Hospital. With a Glossary of Some Words in Common Use in those Schools. Edited by CHARLES EYRE PASCOE. With numerous Illustrations. Crown 8vo.

"The idea of this book is happy. . . . The description may be accepted by parents and guardians, as well as studied with advantage by the youngsters who are about to be sent away from home. . . ."—*World*.

"A capital notion, planned and executed in a manner to attract a large number of readers, old and young. . . ."—*Daily News*.

"The neophyte will learn from it the experiences which await him, the old public school-boy the change wrought since he himself was young. . . ."—*St. James's Gazette*.

Just published, in handsome cloth cover, price 3s. 6d.

OVER the SEAS and FAR AWAY: a Story.
By CECILIA LUSHINGTON, Author of "Fifty Years in Sandbourne."

This story is meant to show the influence and power for good possessed by a faithful, truthful, and thankful spirit, which, by following after the charity which endures and hopes all things, is upheld amidst difficulties, afflictions, and temptations.

A handsome, brightly bound volume, price 3s. 6d.

POETRY for the YOUNG. Intended for Use in the Home, Schools, and Colleges, and graduated to suit the requirements of Public Elementary Schools. In 1 vol., crown 8vo, 645 pp. Or in Roxburghe binding, price 5s.

"A very good poetry book for children, which may be used at home as well as at school with pleasure no less than profit. . . ."—*Record*.

"It is a healthy, wholesome book, and cannot fail to have the effect of creating a desire for a wider and further acquaintance with the best poetry in the English language. . . ."—*Scotsman*.

"It is the first successful effort to produce a really well-graduated book of poetry for elementary and middle-class schools. . . ."—*Schoolmistress*.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S OWN BOOK: a

Manual of Personal and Family Hygiene. Containing everything that the young wife and mother ought to know concerning her own health at the most important periods of her life, and that of her children. By LIONEL WEATHERLY, M.D., Author of "Ambulance Lectures," "Hygiene and Home Nursing," &c. Fcap. 8vo, price 1s.

This will be the most complete and the cheapest book published on this important subject. The price has been fixed at one shilling, in order to bring it within the reach of all.

LONDON: GRIFFITH & FARRAN,
WEST CORNER ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, & CO.'S LIST.

"Quite indispensable."—*Athenaeum*.

THE ENGLISH CATALOGUE of BOOKS

for 1881. A Complete List of all the Books published in Great Britain and Ireland in the Year 1881. With their Sizes, Prices, and Publishers' Names; also of the Principal Books published in America. With an Index to Subjects. If the Subject of a Book is known, its Author and other particulars can be traced. Royal 8vo, price 5s.

"We are always glad to have 'The English Catalogue of Books.'"
—*Athenaeum*.

NORDENSKIÖLD'S VOYAGE around

ASIA and EUROPE: a Popular Account of the North-East Passage of the "Vega." By LEUT. A. HOVGGAARD, of the Royal Danish Navy, and member of the "Vega" Expedition. Demy 8vo, cloth, with about Fifty Illustrations and Three Maps, 21s. [Ready.]

NARRATIVES of STATE TRIALS in the

NINETEENTH CENTURY. First Period: From the Union with Ireland to the Death of George the Fourth, 1801—1830. By G. LA THOM HUGHES, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. In 2 vols. Vol. I., From the Union to the Regency, 1801—1811. Vol. II., The Regency, 1811—1820; the Reign of George IV., 1820—1830. 2 vols., crown 8vo, 26s.

1 vol., demy 8vo, cloth extra, 21s., with Two Maps, Three Full-page Engravings, and upwards of Forty Woodcuts.

WANDERINGS SOUTH and EAST: a Descriptive Record of Four Years' Travel in the Southern and Eastern Hemispheres. By WALTER COOTE. Containing an Account of the Author's Experiences during four years' wanderings. The illustrations are executed by Messrs. Wympster from Sketches by the Author.

METAPHYSICS: a Study in First Principles. By BORDEN P. BOWNE, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University, and Author of "Studies in Theism." 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.

Now ready, small folio, and containing Sixty Plates, with Introductory Text, bound in cloth gilt, price a guinea and a-half.

OUTLINES of ORNAMENT in all STYLES:

a Work of Reference for the Architect, Art Manufacturer, Decorative Artist, and Practical Painter. By W. A. AUDSLKY, Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Author of several Works on Art. Only 1,000 Copies printed and the stones destroyed.

New Edition, Illustrated with upwards of 200 Wood-engravings, crown 8vo, strongly bound in cloth, 16s. 6d.

ART.—An ELEMENTARY HISTORY of

ART. Comprising Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and the Applied Arts. By N. P. ANVERS, Author of "Science Ladders." With a Preface by Professor ROGER SMITH.

New Edition, crown 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.

MUSIC.—An ELEMENTARY HISTORY

of MUSIC. By N. P. ANVERS, Edited by OWEN J. DULLEA. Including Music among Ancient Nations; the Middle Ages; Music in Italy in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Illustrated with Portraits of the most eminent Composers, and Engravings of the Musical Instruments of many Nations.

SWEDEN and NORWAY: a Popular

Account of those Countries. By the Rev. F. H. WOODS, M.A. With Map and Illustrations. Cloth extra, crown 8vo, 3s. 6d.

SPAIN: a Popular Account of Spain. By

the Rev. W. WEBSTER, M.A. With Map and Illustrations. Cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

RE-ISSUE OF GUIZOT'S HISTORY of FRANCE.

This most valuable History, which was published originally in Eight super royal 8vo Volumes at 41 4s. each, is now being re-issued in MONTHLY VOLUMES, containing all the original matter and all the original illustrations, at 10s. 6d. each Volume.

Vols. I., II., III., IV., Now Ready.

VOLUME V., Just Published.

Containing—Louis XV.; The Regency and Cardinal Dubois; the Ministry of Cardinal Fleury; France in the Colonies; the Seven Years' War; the Ministry of the Duke of Choiseul; the Philosophers. Louis XVI.; The Ministry of M. Turgot; France Abroad—United States of Independence; France at Home—Ministry of M. Necker; M. de Calonne and the Assembly of Notables; Convocation of the States-General. Embracing the Years 1715 to 1789.

Super royal 8vo, cloth, price 10s. 6d.

AT THE LIBRARIES.

RIVERSIDE PAPERS. By J. Devenish

HOPPUS. 2 vols., 12s.

IN the DISTANCE: an American Story.

By G. P. LATHROP. 2 vols., 21s.

THE LAND of DYKES and WINDMILLS;

or, Life in Holland. By F. S. BIRD. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 12s. 6d.

ENGLISH LITERATURE in the Reign of

VICTORIA. By HENRY MORLEY, LL.D. With a Forty-page Frontispiece, giving some Hundreds of Facsimiles of the Signatures of Authors. Second Edition. With Index. Cloth extra, 2s. 6d.

A LADY TRADER; or, Adventures in the

Transvaal. By Mrs. HECKFORD. 1 vol., cloth extra, 10s. 6d.

THE NEW ADDITIONS to LOW'S STANDARD SIX-SHILLING NOVELS are

THE HAND of ETHELBERTA. By

THOMAS HARDY, Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd." New Edition. With Six Illustrations. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

OUT of COURT. By Mrs. Cashel Hoey,

Author of "A Golden Sorrow," &c. Cloth, post 8vo, 6s.

London:

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, & RIVINGTON,
Crown-buildings, 188, Fleet-street, E.C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

No. 515, *New Series*.

THE EDITOR cannot undertake to return, or to correspond with the writers of, rejected manuscript.

It is particularly requested that all business letters regarding the supply of the paper, &c., may be addressed to the PUBLISHER, and not to the EDITOR.

LITERATURE.

Memoirs of Prince Metternich, 1830-35.
Edited by Prince Richard Metternich.
Vol. V. (Bentley.)

THE present volume of Prince Metternich's *Memoirs* is slightly different in character from the four preceding volumes. Neither congresses nor other events of great political moment required the Prince to be absent from Vienna after 1830, and hence opportunities for correspondence of public interest were not so frequent. But the *Memoirs* launch us upon a new period of great European anxiety, when, from the errors of the Bourbon government, a revolution in France had again become a possibility, and had achieved a success, which was the best evidence that the government of the Bourbons had neither the power nor the skill to strike root in France. A Masaniello may float in seeming triumph on the storm-wave of an insurrection for a few days, but a Garibaldi can only permanently succeed where the State-system which he assails is rotten to the core; and thus the Bourbon dynasty fell a second time by reason of the incapacity of its chief and his Ministers to bridge the gulf which separated the France of Napoleon I. from the France of the Capets. There was, however, an unusual feature in the July revolution of Paris, as the son of the Duke of Orleans, who had voted for the death of his kinsman, Louis XVI., stepped forward on this occasion and caught the crown as it was falling from the head of Charles X. Accordingly, the first papers of interest in the present volume are concerned with interviews between Prince Metternich and Gen. Belliard, the ambassador of Louis-Philippe, the new King of the French. We should have been glad if the editor had found it consistent with his duty to publish Count Apponyi's reports from Paris, to which the Prince alludes; but we are aware that, in spite of a lapse of fifty years, the consequences of the July revolution are not yet exhausted, although France has passed through the furnace of a Second Empire in its transition from a kingdom to a republic. The *Memoirs* are, in fact, now entering on a period, which does not belong to the dead alone, but trenches on the feelings and the interests of the living, to whom the full revelations of diplomatic confidences might, in some cases, be painful, and perhaps prejudicial. The same consideration has influenced the editor in regard to the diary of the Princess Metternich. Beginning with the year 1820, and continued day by day until a short time before her death in 1853, this diary occupies

thirty closely written volumes; and from these the editor has given extracts from time to time which afford an insight into the domestic life of the Prince, as well as into the social influence exercised by the Princess herself, whose *salon* grew to be a centre whence emanated an impulse, by which the conservative policy of continental Europe was regulated during a period of more than a quarter of a century.

The next important event which the *Memoirs* touch upon is the insurrection in the Netherlands, which followed closely on the French revolution of July. Here, indeed, an international difficulty arose, inasmuch as the separation of the Belgian provinces from the ancient provinces of Holland affected the guarantee of the Allied Powers under the treaty of July 1814; but the Prince at once appreciated the irreconcilable antipathy between the Belgian people and the Dutch, the diversity of their interests and the opposition between their religious principles, and he acceded without hesitation to the compromise proposed by the British Cabinet. Next came the attempt at revolution at Warsaw under the Dictator Chlopicki; but, as the condition and organisation of the kingdom of Poland quickly reduced the insurrection of the Poles to a mere political question to be fought out between Poland and Russia, the result was, as might be expected, not in favour of the insurgent kingdom. Then came the attempt at revolution at Modena and in the Romagna, when the sons of Louis Bonaparte, at the head of the insurgents, proclaimed the suspension of the temporal power of the Pope. The insurrection in Italy failed on this occasion through Austrian intervention, but "coming events had cast their shadow before them." Two French frigates were reported to have anchored in the harbour of Civita Vecchia, while a French expedition landed at Ancona; and, although the French Government disowned the expedition, Prince Metternich was of opinion that facts had become more important than diplomatic phrases. Then came the abortive enterprise of the Duchess of Berry on the South coast of France, which showed that, although the spirit of revolution was everywhere rife, there was a want of combustible matter to sustain the flames. The death of the Duke of Reichstadt soon followed these events, whereupon the youthful Louis Bonaparte considered himself called upon to announce that he had inherited the succession. When Cadmus, according to the Theban legend, sowed the teeth of the Dragon, armed men sprang up at once, who destroyed one another. But the revolution was content to bide its time in Italy. It sowed its dragon's teeth in the Peninsula, while Prince Metternich was in power. It was not, however, until he had resigned the reins of government, that the armed men sprang effectively to their feet.

The occupation of Ancona by the French in 1832 was the first blow to the temporal power of the Papacy. The Prince endeavoured in vain to discover a principle of stability, which might secure the sovereignty of the Holy See over the Legations; but in his confidential letter to Count Lutzwow of June 29, 1832, he admits to the ambassador that the

most insuperable difficulty of all was connected with the fact, that the Papal government had no idea how to govern, while the moral and political independence of the Court of Rome was at the same time threatened by the antagonistic claims of France. Then came the June rising in Paris, which Louis-Philippe succeeded in putting down by an act of energy on his part, which caused the majority of the French people, including the capital, to support his authority. Meanwhile, the colours black, red, and gold had been unfurled for the first time as the badge of the German nation at the Castle of Hambach, in Rhenish Bavaria; while the German Republicans in Paris had celebrated the day of the Hambach festival by a great banquet, held in the Bois de Vincennes under the presidency of Gen. Lafayette.

The *Memoirs* touch upon all these varied conflicts between the old and the new forms of government, in the midst of which many ancient thrones fell or were imperilled through mistakes of administration. New kingdoms had meanwhile been created by the concert of the European Powers. The youthful Prince Otho of Bavaria had been called upon to ascend the throne of Greece, which had recently been established by the combined action of the Courts of England, France, and Russia. The choice, if we remember rightly, rested at the last moment between Prince Otho of Bavaria and Prince Paul of Wurtemberg, and the three Powers chose the immature youth, who was still in his teens, in preference to the vigorous man. This was considered by many persons at the time to have been an error of judgment on the part of the three Powers, and the result proved it to be so; but the Powers had undergone a rebuff from Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, who had rejected the Hellenic crown, after he had accepted it, on the ground that the territory of the proposed kingdom ought to receive an extension nearly identical with that granted under the Treaty of Berlin. A still more striking instance of Prince Leopold's sagacity was soon afterwards shown, when he accepted the Belgian crown in the full assurance that he was invited to reign over a people whose spirit was not revolutionary, although it had revolted against the maladministration of the Dutch Government. Meanwhile, a conflict of authority had arisen between the Viceroy of Egypt and the Sultan, and a novel phase of the Eastern Question had been inaugurated by the revolt of Mehemet Ali. A confidential letter of Prince Metternich to Baron Prokesch-Osten, of January 23, 1833, deserves to be studied in the present day, at a moment when a miniature revolt against the Sultan's sovereignty may be at hand in Egypt.

The year had not concluded when we find the ball of revolution tossed back to Spain, where, for a time, the Iberian peninsula became its head-quarters. The perplexity of Louis-Philippe as to what policy he should pursue towards Spain gave rise to a most interesting conversation between the King and Prince Esterhazy at Neuilly on May 23, 1834, the day after the funeral of Lafayette. This conversation well merits perusal, as it contains Louis-Philippe's own

justification of himself for accepting the crown to the exclusion of the Duke of Bordeaux. How little could so dark a sunset be foreseen where the morn was so bright for the Orleans family. Yet there were some far-seeing spirits who anticipated the tempest which supervened.

The Prince's Memoirs disclose on two occasions the desire of the Duke of Orleans to wed an archduchess of Austria. A confidential letter of the Prince to Count Apponyi at Paris, of February 3, 1835, makes known the Austrian view of the project.

"The contemplated journey of the Duke of Orleans is an undertaking involving great risk, and is most unfortunately timed. He will be received everywhere, and especially at Vienna, as befits the son of the King of the French, with whom Austria is at peace. To expect more than this is to court disappointment; and to believe in the possibility of a marriage with us is to court disappointment over again. Our experiences have been of too melancholy a character for us to be able to forget them so soon; and I know of no archduchess who would lend herself to the experiment for a third time" (p. 460).

The volume shortly afterwards breaks off with the death of the Emperor Francis, whom the Prince had served so long and so faithfully, and whose last words commended the Prince to his son and successor as his truest servant and friend. The death of the Emperor suspended the contemplated visit of the Duke of Orleans to Vienna, the result of which is accordingly not disclosed in the present volume by the Prince's pen. We will, however, complete the narrative on the authority of a conversation with the Prince himself. The Duke came to Vienna and consulted Prince Metternich, who gently endeavoured to dissuade him from pressing his suit; but the Duke persevered. The reply of the Archduchess was kind and considerate, but decisive. "To yourself, Duke, personally, I can take no exception"—we quote the purport of her answer, not the words—"and if only personal considerations were involved in your suit, my answer to it might be favourable; but, if I were to become your spouse, I could never lay my head upon my pillow without the fear of waking up and finding the Revolution at our door." And so the projected marriage came to an end, and the Duke found an affectionate wife elsewhere, who was destined to undergo a more terrible bereavement than the Austrian Archduchess had ventured to forecast.

Our space has allowed us only to allude to the diary of the Princess Metternich. The editor has supplied select extracts from time to time, and we can only liken their effect to the opportune service of the Prince's own Johannisberger wine at a banquet at the "Trois Frères." They will enliven the spirits of the reader, who might otherwise be cast down by a *menu* of fallen thrones and exiled dynasties. There is one charming story highly illustrative of the period. At a Court ball at Vienna, the Princess Metternich wore a kind of diamond crown, when M. St-Aulaire, the French ambassador, observed to her, "Why, Princess, your head is adorned with a crown." "Why not?" was her answer; "it belongs to me; if it were not my own

property, I should not wear it." This reply was quickly caught up, and threatened for a time to produce consequences almost as momentous as those which are said to have been caused by the spilling of a glass of water on Mrs. Masham's robe in the reign of good Queen Anne. TRAVERS TWISS.

Onesimus: Memoirs of a Disciple of St. Paul. By the Author of "*Philochristus*." (Macmillan.)

DR. ABBOTT's latest work reminds us at once of Paley and of *The Clementines*. Both the subject and the treatment recall the oldest and not the dullest of historical romances. Of the two, perhaps the newer work is more readable, and the older contains more solid and independent thought; another contrast is that St. Peter is a good deal more prominent in *The Clementines* than St. Paul in *Onesimus*. The resemblance to Paley does not lie on the surface. Paley liked stating and proving definite propositions addressed to the cool judgment of plain, reasonable men; the author of *Philochristus* does not deal much in definite propositions—he certainly does not address himself to the cool judgment of his readers. But Paley resumed and popularised and superseded a large literature, and made its results accessible to all educated men; and, if Dr. Abbott has not quite superseded the literature he resumes, it is not because he has failed to make it intelligible, but partly because Englishmen are less self-reliant than they used to be, and more ready to be dazzled by foreign authorities; partly, perhaps, because there are points of view which seem plausible until they are clear.

Onesimus, it seems, was free-born, but exposed in his infancy, with his twin-brother, not by the will of his parents, but by the spite of a runaway slave, who was instigated by the heir (the author does not explain how it happened that the amulets which the mother gave her children were left round their necks); they were bought and adopted by a charitable lady of Lystra, who made a will in their favour, which was suppressed by her heir-at-law. Before this happened, *Onesimus* had seen St. Paul as a child, and received his blessing in the name of the heavenly Father. He resented the separation from his brother (who soon died) and was thrown into an ergastulum, where a Colchian sorcerer astonishes the slaves by predicting the death of their tyrant in an earthquake which he professes to have conjured up. In fact, the tyrant is killed (not by the earthquake), and all the slaves under his roof are put to death, while those in the ergastulum are sold. *Onesimus*, who was well educated, was bought by Philemon, who had a good heart and a bad liver. His liver made him superstitious, and his superstition made him selfish. He neglected his promise to emancipate *Onesimus*, and then, when he fell in with St. Paul and was converted, he wanted *Onesimus* to be converted too, and crossed his love for a much more promising convert, the daughter of a poor but honest rhetorician at Athens. She dies; *Onesimus* is accused of stealing books, runs away and joins himself to the strolling priests of Cybele, and afterwards works his way as a buffoon to Rome, where St. Paul converts him. On a second visit

he hears the story of St. Paul's conversion on the eve of the Apostle's martyrdom. Then he goes to Britain to see Philochristus, who can give him news of his parents, and thence to Beroea and Smyrna, where he, too, is martyred before he can carry out his plan of visiting "John the Disciple of the Lord" to ascertain whether the miracles recorded for the first time in the newly written gospels ever happened.

The author seems to have had three objects—to illustrate the comparative worth of paganism and Christianity, to demonstrate anew the absolute worth of Christianity, and to explain the process by which it came to be disfigured to an uncertain extent by unhistorical accretions. His attempt to carry out the second object is a failure. He relies mainly on the fact that the first preaching of Christianity reformed many thousands of the worst characters of the empire; the first preaching of Buddhism and Islam had also excellent effects; by the middle of the second century the demand for thorough amendment of life comes upon Hermas as a new and startling revelation. His other ground is little stronger; love and trust in the personal Lord make *Onesimus* (when he was tired of living on his vices) a new creature, but, as the story is told, conversion did Philemon little good; it strengthened his self-control and made him meddlesome, and otherwise left him as it found him. Of course, if the only question were what religion is able to persuade a man that he is saving his soul, the conversion of *Onesimus* is as decisive as he supposes it to be himself; nothing else would have given him the sense of salvation that he wanted. The criticism of Judaism and Paganism is less unsatisfactory. Philemon travelled a great deal for his health to all kinds of pagan shrines first, and afterwards, being superstitious, to Antioch and Jerusalem. He took *Onesimus* with him, who arrived at the conclusion that neither Paganism nor Judaism was a religion for the poor, while the wholesale butchery in the Temple on great festivals disgusted what we are meant to take for his Hellenic delicacy. The visits to Greek miraculous shrines are amusing, and the influence of the wild culture of Phrygia is delicately suggested; but all this part of the work suffers a little from the writer's resolution to use the literature of the second century to illustrate ideas which he assumes to have been in the air in the first. The one evidence of this assumption is the career of Apollonius of Tyana; and, to judge by his legend, he was rather like a Pakkikiike Buddha, able to teach those who could profit by example, and unable to set forth an articulate doctrine. The most grotesque consequence of the author's mistake is that we actually find Epictetus as the mentor of *Onesimus*. Dr. Abbott knows perfectly well that, if Epictetus and *Onesimus* were contemporaries, the former must have been much the younger of the two. Now Arrian's records of his teaching date from the period of his full maturity, and excerpts from these have a very incongruous effect when put into the mouth of a lad lecturing a senior who had passed through an experience more trying than his own. The criticism of Epictetus is effective enough against his and other

forms of optimism, and not unworthy of the joint wisdom of Mr. Fitzgerald and Omar Khayyam.

"For all that Epictetus had said came to this, that if we remained as a Guest [*sic*] at the Feast, each one was bound to act as if the Master was good, or else to depart from the Feast. But why was a philosopher bound to suppose something that might be false, or else to slay himself? For all the while there might be no Master of the Feast at all, but only a talk about Masters, and in reality neither Master nor Feast, but only a kind of scramble for sweetmeats. . . . And to make believe that the Master was perfectly good and wise (and all for the purpose of attaining for oneself calmness and tranquillity of mind)—this seemed a kind of flattering of the Master and deceiving of oneself, that was scarcely worthy of a philosopher."

Philemon had an Epicurean friend who advised him to try the hot baths at home before he ran to Asklepias at Pergamus and then to Trophimus at Lebadea to explain the dream which Asklepias sent, and then, perhaps, to Delphi for an interpretation of the vision which Trophimus had vouchsafed to Onesimus. Artemidorus has a double part to play in the story; he has to represent what is known of the historical objections of Celsus to Christianity; he has also to represent Dr. Abbott's conception of the higher Positivism of the first century (the lower aspects of which are represented by Metrodorus, the namesake of the dear companion of Epicurus). The one point which Artemidorus at last fails to explain to his own satisfaction is the immense personal superiority of Christ, of which the conversion of St. Paul is the decisive instance.

The correspondence between Artemidorus and Onesimus in the third book is the vehicle for much ingenious illustration of the author's views of the gradual growth of the Christian legend. Artemidorus tells a story of the grotesque exaggerations with which he first heard of the dead man whom Philip raised to life; and then Artemidorus gets hold of the resuscitated man, and hears a story no more miraculous than that of the Archbishop of Bordeaux, who narrowly escaped premature interment in his youth. Still more brilliant is the narrative (pp. 97-99) of the successive stages by which the writer imagines the legend of the Gadarene demoniacs to have formed itself. An attempted explanation of Christ's walking upon the water is less plausible. The writer is at the pains to invent a not incredible psalm about Christ's meeting the disciple tossed upon the sea of temptation; but the explanation does not fit the legend of St. Hyacinth crossing the sea on his cloak, which rests on evidence which satisfied Card. Newman. If we are to have rationalistic explanations of legends at all, it ought to be remembered that none is convincing which does not fit all the legends of a class. So, too, though the author still adheres to his unlucky explanation that the thousands in the wilderness were only fed with the bread of heaven, he hints that our narratives are coloured by the feeding of the Israelites with manna and by Elisha's feeding the prophets and multiplying the widow's oil. It is true that if the latter story were told of a Mahometan Dervish we might conjecture that the benevolent ascetic filled the vessels with water and then set the

widow to pour in oil on the top. But the feeding of a hundred men with twenty loaves, and of five thousand men with five loaves and two fishes, are stories of the same kind, and, unless we can rationalise both in the same way, it is better not to rationalise either. Still weaker is the attempt to illustrate the theory of the origin of our gospels set forth in the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. We might, perhaps, have been willing to follow either statement of the author's reasons for thinking that nothing was written till the churches had rest from vain hopes under Vespasian. But when Onesimus, both before and after his conversion, insists upon the broad distinction between what was and what was not in "the Tradition," as if "the Tradition" (the assumed groundwork of the Synoptics alleged to be preserved in "St. Mark") were so much more certain than the additions made by one editor or another, it is impossible not to remember that now, when the habit of writing is general, fresh and authentic details about great men continue to come to light for more than fifty years after their death. G. A. SIMCOX.

Evenings with a Reviewer; or, Macaulay and Bacon. By James Spedding. With a Prefatory Notice by G. S. Venables. (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

To judge from Mr. Venables' interesting Preface, it appears that these *Evenings with a Reviewer*, originally printed for private circulation, were prepared for publication by the author shortly before his lamented death. Whether the book will really have the effect which the editor seems to expect, it would be hazardous to decide. No doubt there are many persons who will read two volumes, though they would resolutely turn their backs on seven; yet it may be that the form of the present work will prove as repulsive to the general reader as that of the *Life of Bacon*. It is not necessary to adopt Mr. Venables' wild statement—that the plan of Carlyle's History of Oliver Cromwell was borrowed from the cumbrous arrangement of the *Life of Bacon*, which was in reality published many years after it—in order to acknowledge that the close juxtaposition of text and comment is no slight assistance to the true understanding of both. Yet it is only the real student who will take advantage of this; while the mass will continue to think, in the language of the editor, that "it is the business of a literary artist, and especially of an historian, while he collects raw materials only for his own use, to supply finished products to others."

It is precisely this finished product which Spedding was unable to furnish. *Evenings with a Reviewer* does not give us Bacon's biography as it ought to be written. The book is composed of a series of destructive criticisms of Lord Macaulay's well-known essay, each of them leading up to the writer's own view of the transaction in question, but labouring under the defect that the very number of successful blows planted conveys a sense of weariness to the satiated reader. Even when Lord Macaulay was at the zenith of his fame, two or three such blows would have

been quite enough to dispose of his credit for accuracy; and no serious person now supposes that in matters relating at least to the first half of the seventeenth century he was anything more than a brilliant smatterer. Spedding kills him, and then goes on stabbing his carcass. The result is a book which anyone will be charmed to dip into, but which few indeed will care to read to the end.

Such a disappointing result opens the question why it was that Spedding did not rather give us a true biography of his hero. Is it not possible that the reason is to be found in the passage in which Mr. Venables tells us that "his study of philosophy or scientific method was, I think, confined to Bacon; and his knowledge of the details of history extended in neither direction beyond the times of Elizabeth and James I."? Does not this mean that he failed to conceive the events which he recounted as parts of a great whole? And did not this failure extend farther still? Each scene of Bacon's life is treated as if it stood alone. When the work is accomplished, it is flung aside, and whatever is next in order is approached. Slight indications of character are passed over because they seem unimportant in relation to each action taken by itself. The constant recurrence of such indications, which would be the very thing to strike a true biographer, is left unnoticed. At the end of the seven volumes, when the reader expects to get a picture of Bacon as a man, drawn by the hand which was most competent to portray his lineaments, he is sent away disappointed.

The qualities which prevented Spedding from being a popular biographer also prevented him from being a popular historian. He is constantly content to show that we cannot accuse men of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries of mistakes unless we admit that many of our acts will seem as mistaken to our successors. But he hangs back from expressing a judgment on the character of those very mistakes. He throws over the judgments of feeling and of prejudice, but he has no scientific conception of history to fall back on. Yet it is precisely the craving after unity of conception which is the higher side of the popular demand for completeness of form. No doubt it is liable to be satisfied with very unfit food. Incomplete knowledge—and all knowledge must ever be incomplete—will clothe itself in hasty generalisations. But, for all that, the aim at producing a harmony which never can be produced is the divinest note of man's imperfect intellectual nature.

Such considerations are suggested by Mr. Venables' evident disappointment that his friend's work has not been better appreciated. Of that work, within the limitations imposed upon it by human nature itself, no one can have a higher appreciation than myself. No one, I should imagine, can have had a fairer opportunity of judging its value. It happened to me to be called on to study a great part of Bacon's career before Mr. Spedding's volumes were published, and in this way to be brought into a position to estimate fully their luminous intelligence.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

Schwatka's Search: Sledging in the Arctic in Quest of the Franklin Records. By William H. Gilder. (Sampson Low.)

THE narrative of Lieut. Schwatka's remarkable sledge journey in search of the Franklin records was originally published in detached letters by the *New York Herald*, and the main facts are already familiar to the public. The present volume is, nevertheless, a welcome addition to Arctic literature, as it brings the complete account within the reach of general readers, and resumes it in a convenient form for purposes of reference. It is also of considerable geographical interest, the party having marched over a large tract of unexplored country, and may be regarded as finally closing the sad history of the Franklin expedition.

The object of the enterprise was to investigate a whaler's report that some Netschilik Esquimaux knew where the journals of the Franklin expedition were hidden; and Lieut. Schwatka, of the Third United States Cavalry, who had been active in organising a party to search for the supposed cairn, was entrusted with the chief command. His companions were Col. W. H. Gilder (the author of the narrative), Henry Klutschak (a civil engineer), Frank Melms (an experienced whaler), and the well-known interpreter, "Esquimaux Joe." The party left New York on June 19, 1878, and spent the first winter at Camp Daly, near the entrance of Chesterfield Inlet, adapting themselves to the mode of life of the Esquimaux, and making preliminary reconnoitring journeys. In the course of these journeys it was ascertained that the report of the whaler had no foundation in fact; so Lieut. Schwatka determined to make a summer search in King William Land, when the snow was off the ground, "in order to find the records, if possible, or, at any rate, to so conduct the search as to make it final and conclusive of the Franklin expedition." This project was carried out in a manner that reflects the highest credit on the whole party. The expedition left Camp Daly on April 1, 1879, with three sledges drawn by forty-two dogs, which had been collected "by hard work, persistent effort, and overpowering liberality with regard to guns, ammunition, and other articles of trade." The loads weighed about 5,000 pounds at starting, but, as they consisted largely of walrus meat, they were lightened from day to day by consumption. Their supplies of "civilised food" were only expected to last about one month, as they confidently relied on finding game, and had full faith in the quality of their arms. Fortunately, their faith proved to be well founded, or the expedition would have been impossible, and very probably disastrous. Besides the four white men, the party consisted of "Esquimaux Joe" and his wife; a splendid hunter and dog-driver named Tooloah, with his wife and child; two other Inuits, or Esquimaux, with their wives and a child each; and two lads—in all, seventeen people. Passing eastward of the Hazard Hills, a precipitous range discovered by Lieut. Schwatka during his preliminary journey, they reached a branch of Back's River on May 9, and followed it for upwards of ninety miles. By that time the snow was entirely gone in many places, and the country

was so hilly and rugged that it would have been almost impossible to cross it with the heavy sledges. The estuary of Back's River was reached after nearly two months' travelling over an entirely unknown country; and, with the salt-water ice beneath them, they felt assured of reaching their destination. In an inlet west of Richardson Point they came upon a native encampment, having previously met with a small party on the Hayes River. Lieut. Schwatka collected a great deal of information from both these parties, and bought a few unimportant Franklin relics. In June, he crossed over to King William Land, and made an exhaustive search of the western shore as far as Cape Felix, the party moving like a line of skirmishers, so as to cover as much ground as possible. The summer travelling was exceedingly difficult, the dogs floundering in slush and water or scrambling over broken ice when crossing the inlets, while on shore the footing was rendered treacherous and painful by half-frozen marshes and broken, sharp-edged clay stones. During the return journey in July, their difficulties were increased by dense fogs and heavy gales, and their boots and stockings were so completely worn out that "walking was torture."

Though the details of this generous effort to throw additional light on the fate of the retreating crews of the *Erebus* and *Terror* are full of melancholy interest, they do not add any positive facts of importance to the history brought to light more than twenty years ago by Sir Leopold McClintock. But Lieut. Schwatka may be considered to have finally established the loss of the Franklin records; and he also gathered a great number of relics and tokens. The bones of Lieut. Irving, which were identified by a medal found near the grave, were sent to Scotland for interment, and all the remains found were carefully collected and reverently buried.

The homeward journey was commenced in November, and the party returned to Hudson's Bay by a route to the westward of that taken on their outward march. During the summer, the travellers had suffered much from sunburn and snow-blindness; but the privations and hardships of the winter journey were so great that only unquailing courage, resolution, and perseverance could have carried them through it in safety. The cold was so intense that, when the party was divided, the condensed breath of the dogs and people was distinctly visible at a distance of ten miles, and on every hill-side the breath of the reindeer could be seen rising like clouds of steam. January was the coldest month, the mean temperature being 53·2° below zero (F.), while the lowest was 71° below zero, or 103° below freezing point. Reindeer meat was plentiful, but had to be eaten frozen, as the supply of blubber for cooking was almost exhausted; and the country began to swarm with wolves, which attacked the hunters, and killed some of the dogs. Altogether, the achievement of Lieut. Schwatka and his gallant companions is an extraordinary instance of what may be done by courage and determination, and in some respects their journey is without a parallel. They were absent from their base of supplies for eleven months and twenty days, and traversed 2,819 geographical or 3,251 statute miles, chiefly over unexplored country. They

travelled continuously throughout an exceptionally cold Arctic winter; and, after the first month or so, lived exclusively upon the same fare as the natives, thus confirming Capt. Hall's experience that white men can safely adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux. They relied for subsistence entirely on the game to be found, and, besides musk oxen, polar bears, and seals, killed, during the journeys out and home, no less than 522 reindeer. The Esquimaux of the party gave invaluable aid, building snow huts, coating sledge-runners with ice, supplying foot gear and clothing, and enabling the expedition to hold communication with the wild tribes with whom they came in contact. Apart from the mere record of the journey, there are some very interesting chapters on the manners and customs of the Esquimaux; and the Appendix contains a glossary of words in general use between the natives and traders in Hudson's Bay and Cumberland Sound. The outward and homeward routes are shown on three small maps, but would perhaps have been more easily followed on one larger one. The book is thoroughly readable, and has the merit of describing in a simple, manly way many adventures which might easily have been made to assume a sensational character.

In an excellent summary of the journey and its results published in the *Proceedings* of the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Clements R. Markham observes that "Englishmen will always cherish a feeling of gratitude for the kindly deed of the brave Americans who tenderly collected and buried some of the bones of our heroes—a task which, we well know, entailed no small amount of peril and hardship." And this verdict will no doubt be cordially endorsed by all who read Col. Gilder's interesting narrative.

GEORGE T. TEMPLE.

Charles Lowder: a Biography. By the Author of "The Life of St. Theresa." (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.)

WHENEVER the religious history of England in the nineteenth century is written, more than one paragraph in it must be devoted to the life and labours of Charles Lowder. The true missionary spirit was in him. It showed itself at the outset of his career, when he desired to throw in his lot with Bishop Selwyn, and it found full scope for its exercise in the dark places and cruel habitations at the East End of London. What "Father Lowder" effected by his twenty years of self-denying labour in the most degraded quarter of our great city will never be fully known, but the outward evidences of his good influence are to be seen in the altered circumstances of those among whom he dwelt. If, as there is abundant reason to believe, the moral atmosphere of the East End is purer than it was, if respect for religious ordinances has taken the place of open insult, and light has sprung up where once was only gloom—these happy results are largely due to the agencies set on foot by Mr. Lowder and his colleagues. We may not agree with the teaching by which St. Peter's, London Docks, was distinguished, but we cannot help admiring the teacher's

life and the courage with which he carried his convictions into practice. We can quite believe Mr. Linklater when he tells us that Mr. Lowder

"was not a Ritualist at all in the modern sense of the word, after the gushing, effeminate, sentimental manner of young shopboys, or those who simply ape the ways of Rome. He had glorious ritual in his church, because he thought the service of God could not be too magnificent."

And we can understand that a beautiful and reverent service would be of priceless value to wretched beings whose lives were unrelieved by the sight of one single streak of glory. But it is impossible to read this most interesting biography without seeing that Mr. Lowder's success was due almost entirely to the daily spectacle of courage, zeal, and genuine philanthropy which his life displayed. He lived for his people, and they knew it. And so at his funeral, in the very streets where the mob had once pelted and ill-treated him, the police were obliged to keep a line amidst the crowds of weeping men who pressed forwards to see and touch the pall which covered their benefactor's coffin. It is said that hundreds, too poor to travel by rail, walked to Chislehurst to see his body committed to the earth.

"The scene on Chislehurst Common, when the trains of mourners had arrived from London, was wonderful; the men of Wapping and Shadwell, whom none will credit with extravagant religious weakness, gathered to manifest their gratitude and affection for the heroic priest who had laboured so long among them. It was computed that at least 3,000 were present, including about 200 clergy."

No higher eulogy than this could be given, and no better reason is needed for a book which, apart from the interest which attaches to its nominal subject, offers material for grave thought to all who possess the smallest "enthusiasm of humanity."

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

Collection de Romans grecs. En Langue vulgaire et en Vers. Publiés pour la première fois d'après les Manuscrits de Leyde et d'Oxford par Sp. P. Lambros. (Paris: Maisonneuve.)

OWING to the indefatigable labours of such men as MM. Sathas and Legrand at Paris, of M. Lambros, of Athens, and of the late Dr. W. Wagner, of Hamburg, the publication of the texts of mediaeval Greek poems proceeds apace. Throughout Europe the great libraries are being ransacked, and the specimens of this branch of literature which they are found to contain in surprising abundance are being carefully edited and printed in an attractive style. The present volume deserves especial attention in England, because so many of the MS. which M. Lambros has employed exist in our collections. It comprises four long poems, and these have the advantage of differing from one another in their subject and treatment, so that they may be regarded as representative specimens. The first, entitled *Callimachus and Chrysorrhoe*, is founded on a popular tale or fairy story, and relates the fortunes of the youngest of three princes,

who delivers a beautiful princess from the power of a dragon in an enchanted castle, but himself afterwards becomes the victim of a sorceress, who mars his happiness; his princess is then carried off by another, and the adventures of both are told, until at last he regains her. The date of this composition is doubtful, but the story is graceful, and is pleasantly told. It exists only in a single MS., which appears to have been left by Joseph Scaliger to the University of Leyden, and is still in the possession of that body. The second is an epic poem relating the life and adventures of Digenes Acritas, a Byzantine hero of romance of the tenth century. This personage is at the present day the centre of a cycle of modern Greek ballads; but little was known of him until a few years ago, when a poem corresponding to the present one was discovered at Trebizond, and was published in 1875 by MM. Sathas and Legrand; since that time, three other versions have been brought to light—one in Italy, one in the Island of Andros, and the one here printed, which belongs to the library of Lincoln College, Oxford. This poem follows the same lines as the one previously known, but nevertheless is a different composition, and is in rhyme, which the other is not. It also contains the beginning and end of the story, which are wanting in the Trebizond version. The MS. was written by a monk of the Island of Chios in the latter half of the seventeenth century; he speaks, in fact, as if he were the composer of the poem; but it is pretty clear that his work consisted in putting an earlier work into rhyme. The lineage of the hero, who is the son of a Saracen emir and a Greek lady of noble family, his exploits in combating wild beasts and brigands, and the scene of the story, which is laid in the east of Asia Minor and on the banks of the Euphrates, combine to impart to it a highly romantic tone. Then follows a specimen of those imitations of the French romances to which M. Gidel has drawn attention in his first series of *Études sur la Littérature grecque moderne*, the story of *Imberios and Margarona*—that is, *Pierre de Provence et la Belle Maguelonne*. This work has already been published several times; but, as M. Lambros found that the MS. in the Bodleian Library, which had not before been collated, is especially valuable, he thought it worth while to edit the text afresh, making this version the basis of his edition, and comparing it throughout with the better-known Vienna MS. The fourth poem, which is called a "consolatory address concerning good and evil fortune," is a story of a young man who, having suffered from misfortune all his life, sets out on an expedition to find the castle in which the goddess of Evil Fortune (*Δυστυχία*) dwells. On his way, he meets with Time, who gives him a letter to that divinity, and by her kind offices he is ingratiated with her sister, the goddess of Good Fortune (*Εὐτυχία*), who shows him the road to happiness. The moral is that the unfortunate should never despair, and that the prosperous should help those in misfortune, and remember that they themselves are exposed to change. This composition is partly allegorical, but many of the incidents

which it contains suggest that it is an adaptation of an ancient popular tale. The MS. from which it is taken is also preserved in the Bodleian. All these poems will be found easy and agreeable reading by those who have even a superficial acquaintance with mediaeval or modern Greek.

In the Introduction, M. Lambros gives an interesting sketch of the rise of the mediaeval Greek literature in the vulgar tongue, and notices that the poems of chivalry mainly come, as might be expected, from Cyprus and Rhodes. He also points out the errors into which persons are liable to fall in editing these compositions, and adds some valuable hints for their guidance, together with remarks on the orthography. His own editorial work appears very careful; and there is an excellent Glossary at the end of the volume.

H. F. TOZER.

CURRENT THEOLOGY.

Ely Lectures on the Revised Version of the New Testament; with an Appendix containing the Chief Textual Changes. By B. H. Kennedy, D.D. (Bentley.) The first of these sermons is interesting as having been preached more than twenty years ago, when the author had no expectation that he would ever be called on to take part in the work of revision. At that time Dr. Kennedy advocated pointing Rom. ix. 5, with a full stop after "Christ came," and the same view is further enforced in one of the Appendices to the present volume. Other important points are discussed in the remaining two sermons, one of which contains a defence of the substitution of the word "love" for the "charity" of the Authorised Version; and in the dedication (to Dr. Scrivener) there is a good practical suggestion that, after the interval of a year, when criticism shall have exhausted itself, the Revising Company should be invited to meet again, and, "while they review their reviewers, to review themselves by such light as would have been gained." The synoptical view of the more important textual corrections will be found useful.

Forschungen zur Geschichte des neutestamentlichen Kanons und der altkirchlichen Literatur. Von Theodor Zahn. 1. Theil: Tatian's Diatessaron. (Erlangen: Deichert.) Tatian's Diatessaron, which has been hitherto little more than a name, is here not only made the subject of an elaborate treatise, but is actually presented, in bodily form and substance, to the eye of the reader in a dress, for the most part, Latin, but, where another set of materials is employed, partly also German. Taking as his foundation Moesinger's Latin version of the Commentary of Ephraem Syrus, now extant only in Armenian, and calling to his aid all other available authorities, of which the Homilies of Aphraates, the Persian sage, are the most important, Prof. Zahn gives us Tatian's text, so far as it can now be recovered, in the form in which, if his judgment may be relied upon, it must have been known in the churches round Edessa from the end of the second to the fifth century. Its original language, he contends, was Syriac. It is shown to be closely related to the Curetonian, and, as it is improbable that a translator would follow a harmony in which he could never depend on the sequence of the original being preserved, it is plausibly argued that the latter preceded the former. In other words, there was a Syriac translation of our four gospels as early as the middle of the second century. Prof. Zahn sets a high value on Tatian's harmony, affirming that it surpasses in boldness and insight most

of those that have followed it to this day. He sees no heresy in its omission of the genealogies, though Bishop Theodoret did. The mention of the light on the Jordan at the baptism of Jesus causes him no misgiving. Some of the learned author's positions are no doubt open to dispute; but that Tatian's Diatessaron was really a harmony or digest of four gospels, either ours or closely akin to them, that it was probably written in Syriac, and that it is the work commented on by Ephraem Syrus may now perhaps be considered pretty firmly established points. The text which constitutes the second part of this treatise is preceded by a disquisition on the historical attestation to the Diatessaron, and followed by one on its origin. There is a fourth part, on the imitations in other languages, and there are two Appendices, one on the Jerusalem Evangelistary, the other on the Doctrine of Addai. The value and importance of the work will not be denied. It is intended to be but one of a series of monographs preparatory to a complete history of the Canon.

Hermæ Pastor. Græce e codicibus Sinaitico et Lipsiensi Scriptorumque ecclesiasticorum excerptis, collatis versionibus Latina utraque et Aethiopica, libri clausula Latine addita, restituit commentario critico et adnotationibus instruit, Elxai fragmenta adiecit Adolphus Hilgenfeld. Editio libri altera emendata et valde aucta. (Lipsiae: T. O. Weigel.) Students will welcome the second edition of Hilgenfeld's *Hermæ Pastor*. The former edition, it will be remembered, appeared in 1876 as part of his "Novum Testamentum extra canonem receptum." The present one is enlarged by the addition of nearly one hundred pages of annotations. The Prolegomena are considerably extended, and the text, which is printed in a beautiful type, is emended in many places. Hilgenfeld now defends the view, already maintained by the Comte de Champagny, but impugned by Harnack, that the *Pastor* is the work of more than one hand, and points out inconsistencies which seem to show that this is the case.

An Introduction to the Study of the New Testament, Critical, Exegetical, and Theological. By Samuel Davidson, D.D. Second Edition, Revised and Improved. In 2 vols. (Longmans.) In the Preface to this second edition of his *Introduction*, Dr. Davidson not unnaturally refers to the works bearing on the subject which have appeared since the publication of the first, in 1868; but he makes no mention of Dr. Abbot's remarkable article on the Gospels in the new edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Had he been acquainted with that article, he would hardly have adhered to the opinion formerly expressed that in all probability "Mark made use of his two predecessors," Matthew and Luke; for, if Dr. Abbot proves nothing else, he has at least demonstrated that hypothesis to be untenable. On some other points, as might well be expected after the lapse of so many years, we find that Dr. Davidson has modified or altered his views. Thus 2 Thess., placed first in the previous edition as the earliest book in the New Testament, is now placed after James, as only partly authentic. The Epistle to the Colossians is rejected no less than that to the Ephesians, and the 15th as well as the 16th chapter of Romans. The whole work, moreover, has been revised throughout, and nearly every page bears witness to the care and labour which have been spent upon it. It is hardly necessary to say that Dr. Davidson's views are those of the rationalistic school of New Testament criticism, or that his statement of them is learned, logical, and temperate. Graces of style are not perhaps to be looked for in a work of this kind, but it must be regretted that there are so many clumsy sentences. "Too developed to belong so early" (vol. ii.,

p. 179) is not English, and if "repetitious" (*ib.* p. 238) is a coinage of the author's it does not strike us as a happy one. However, Dr. Davidson's work, as being the only one of its kind in English, has already taken a high place in theological literature, and this second edition will fully maintain the author's reputation.

"Bibliotheca Rabbinica:" eine Sammlung alter Midrashim zum ersten Male ins Deutsche übertragen, von Lic. Dr. Aug. Wünsche. Dreizehnte Lieferung: *Der Midrash Echa Rabbati*. Dr. Wünsche is doing a good work in Germanising the great Midrash Rabbathi, of which the present treatise is an important section. The Midrashim have an interest not only for Biblical specialists, but also for the students of general literature and history. In the words of Dr. Wünsche,

"Besides the moral-allegorical exegesis, the Midrash contains many fragments of discourses that were really delivered, poetic embellishments of Biblical events, paraphrases and amplifications of the simple text of Scripture, a great number of charming parables, fables, and legends, numerous happy sayings and pithy maxims."

The instalment before us is a portion of the "Echa Rabbati"—i.e., the Haggadic exposition of the Lamentations of Jeremiah. It may argue a want of discernment, but we fail to see any real connexion between the story of the Four Jerusalemites and their Athenian Host and "the essential elements of the *Hamlet Sage*," such as Dr. Wünsche assumes in his short but instructive Preface. We leave it to the Shakesperians to determine.

The Second Book of Samuel. "The Cambridge Bible for Schools." Edited by A. F. Kirkpatrick. (Cambridge University Press.) Small as this work is in mere dimensions, it is every way the best on its subject and for its purpose that we know of. The opening sections at once prove the thorough competence of the writer for dealing with questions of criticism in an earnest, faithful, and devout spirit; and the Appendices discuss a few special difficulties with a full knowledge of the data, and a judicial reserve, which contrast most favourably with the superficial dogmatism which has too often made the exegesis of the Old Testament a field for the play of unlimited paradox and the ostentation of personal infallibility. The notes are always clear and suggestive; never trifling or irrelevant; and they everywhere demonstrate the great difference in value between the work of a commentator who is also a Hebraist, and that of one who has to depend for his Hebrew upon second-hand sources. Among many other references, we notice the judicious use of a book which cannot be too widely known—Maurice's *Prophets and Kings of the Old Testament*. We may be permitted to suggest that the mention first of "the old Latin versions," and then of "the Old Latin Version" (pp. 16, 17), is not quite clear for school-boys; and that the ancient Peshitta version might well have received some notice along with the LXX. and the Targum of Jonathan.

Geschichte des Volkes Israel. Von Dr. Bernhard Stade. Oncken's "Allgemeine Geschichte," I. 6. Nos. 1 and 2. (Berlin: Grote.) Well printed on good paper, and furnished with first-rate illustrations and maps, Dr. Stade's History of Israel has every outward attraction, except that of completeness, which a book of this kind can possess. And although the reader might prefer to have the whole work before him, yet the richness of the contents of each number gives him an ample occupation till its successor arrives. The interest of the subject is that it reveals to us the infancy of the monotheistic religions, and the aim of the historian must be to trace the development, not so much of political events, as of the religious idea. The

period to be covered by the History is from the beginning of the monarchy to the ruin of the Jewish people (dated by Dr. Stade at the fall of Masada, A.D. 73). The method is that of historical criticism, and it must be confessed that Dr. Stade relies more upon a certain trained tact than most English readers will think desirable. He considers the Hebrew texts to have been frequently manipulated by editors, and boldly denies that the manipulators were guilty of any want of good faith; "on the contrary," he maintains, "the alterations were made in the service of truth," the idea of literary property not yet having arisen. Dr. Stade does not under-estimate the difficulties to be overcome by a historian of Israel; the Introduction even presents these difficulties in a clearer form than any current popular work (for "popular" in the best sense the historical series to which this work belongs is designed to be). The "first book" discusses the sources for the history of Israel under the kings and the traditional chronology. Full weight is given to the Assyrian inscriptions, and Dr. Stade confesses that the dates of the Israelitish kings can only be in some degree fixed when these kings are mentioned in the inscriptions. Book ii. describes the preliminary history of the Israelitish kingdoms. Dr. Stade compliments our countrymen on the trustworthiness of their topographical researches, but regrets the questionable character of their archaeological results "arising from their generally complete ignorance of Biblical criticism." He considers himself dispensed from a consideration of many problems which harass most English students. For instance, Prof. Sayce argues from Gen. xxiii. that "a branch of the Hittite race seems to have settled in the S. of Palestine;" but Dr. Stade quietly remarks, "It is a misunderstanding of the 'Grundschrift' that Hittites were also settled in the S. of Palestine." Egyptologists (not in England alone, however) have debated, and still debate, under which of the Pharaohs the Exodus is to be placed; Dr. Stade closes the discussion with the dictum, "If any Hebrew clan did once dwell in Egypt, its name is unknown, and the Egyptologists would not even discover it if they understood more of Hebrew antiquity." Our author is, indeed, very decided in his opinions. Corrections of the text or of some current rendering occur on every other page, though it must be added that the intelligibility of the text is augmented by the process. Illustrations of the early narratives also abound; one remark may be quoted on the supposed "treachery" of Jael (Judg. v.): "We ought not to find a violation of hospitality in Jael's conduct. In the sense of his power, the Canaanitish king had evidently not considered that, before entering the tent of a nomade, he should secure himself by the usual appeal for a hospitable reception." Book iii. relates to the Manassite kingdom; Gideon, we are told, is shown by the connexion of Judg. ix., to have really become king, as well as Abimelech. Saul and David are the heroes of book iv.; David alone of the first chapter of book v. The second chapter, unfinished as yet, introduces us to Solomon—to "the real Solomon," and also to "the Solomons of legend." But we have already reached our limits, and conclude by recommending this as a not irreverent, though "advanced," specimen of analytic and synthetic criticism of the Old Testament narratives. The author is perfectly master of his material, and the work may be read by serious students with pleasure.

Gesetz und Propheten: ein Beitrag zur alttestamentlichen Kritik. Von Lic. C. J. Bredenkamp. (Erlangen: Deichert.) The place of printing and publishing sufficiently shows the theological colour of the book. A succession of energetic orthodox teachers has made Erlangen as conspicuous in one sense as Tübingen formerly

was in another. Without recommending anyone to translate Dr. Bredenkamp's work (for it would not suit English readers, and would be the reverse of interesting), we willingly recognise its superiority to the most recent works of our own apologists. Wellhausen, a mere name to most of us, is the adversary whom Dr. Bredenkamp earnestly but, let us add, courteously opposes. Our author's conclusion is that, so far from requiring a gradual, parallel development of the law, the prophetic literature throughout assumes its existence, and the merit of Wellhausen (as the completer of the work of Graf and Kuenen) is to have shown how impossible are the older critical theories, which supposed the Levitical legislation of the great narrative work which precedes it to have arisen in the regal period. The work falls into an introduction and four chapters, treating successively of fundamental ideas and of the references to the forms and place of the authors discoverable in the prophetic literature. The author is certainly no bigot. By a happy extension of a well-known phrase he even describes the Book of Chronicles as deuterocanonical. But we fear he is not yet quite familiar with the methods and aims of that historical criticism of whose representatives he is the conscientious opponent.

Justini Philosophi et Martyris Opera. Ad optimos libros MSS. nunc primum aut denuo collatos recensuit, prolegomenis et commentariis instruxit, translatione Latina ornavit, indices adjecit. Io. Car. Th. Eques de Otto. Tom III. Pars 2. Editio Tertia. (Jena: G. Fischer.) This volume of the new edition of Dr. von Otto's admirable *Corpus Apologetarum Christianorum sæculi secundi* (the first volume of which appeared in 1876) brings to a conclusion the works, genuine and supposititious, that bear the name of Justin. This masterly piece of work is already known as a monument of German industry, and henceforth will be acknowledged universally as the edition of Justin Martyr.

A History of Christian Doctrines. By the late Dr. K. R. Hagenbach, Professor of Theology at Basel. Translated from the fifth and last German edition, with Additions from other sources. Vol. III. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) The "additions from other sources" to Hagenbach's well-known work relate chiefly to the theology of England, Scotland, and the United States, which are treated of by Hagenbach less fully than might seem desirable for English readers. The idea is good, but it has been realised here with only a moderate success. The bibliographical information is neither very full nor very accurate, and we have noticed several instances of carelessness which should not have escaped the English editor.

Hymns for the Church and Chamber. By the Rev. C. D. Bell, D.D. (Nisbet.) Canon Bell writes fluently, and hymns are not difficult to produce. We have met with both the thoughts and rhymes in this volume not unfrequently before. "The Land within the Veil" seems to us the most poetical of the hymns, but Faber's on the same subject is better; and in the verses on humility Canon Bell should not have left his debt to George Herbert unacknowledged in the lines

"I care not—I will light a fire
Or, if Thou pleasest, sweep a floor."

We have also received:—*The Very Words of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, gathered from the Four Gospels, according to the Authorised Version (1611), with marginal quotations from the Revised Version, also with an Index of Passages and Subjects (Oxford University Press); *The Apocalypse*, with a Commentary and an Introduction on the Reality of Prediction, the History of Christendom, the

Scheme of Interpretation, and the Antichrist of St. Paul and St. John, by the Rev. Edward Huntington (Kegan Paul, Trench and Co.); *The Song of Songs*, Arranged in Twelve Canticles, and Rendered into English Blank Verse, by B. S. Clarke, with an Introduction by Horatius Bonar (James Nisbet and Co.); *Contributions to a New Revision*; or, a Critical Companion to the New Testament: being a Series of Notes on the Original Text, with a view of securing greater uniformity in its English rendering, including the chief alterations of the "Revision" of 1881 and of the American Committee, by Robert Young (Edinburgh: G. A. Young and Co.); *From the Beginning*; or, Stories from Genesis, for Little Children, by Mrs. G. E. Morton (Hatchards); *Scripture Echoes in our Church's Collects*, for Sundays and the Days connected with our Lord's History, with Hymns original and selected, by the Rev. John P. Hobson ("Home Words" Publishing Office); *Short Sketches of Fathers of the English Church*, for Young Readers, by Frances Phillips (Bemrose and Sons); *Specimen-Glasses for the King's Minstrels*, by the late Frances Ridley Havergal ("Home Words" Publishing Office); *The Larger Hope*; or, Salvation for All, including the Rejecters of the Gospel, examined in a Review of the Rev. Samuel Cox's *Salvator Mundi*, by the Rev. Thomas Powell (Kerby and Endean); &c., &c., &c.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MISS HAMILTON, only daughter of Sir William Hamilton, who died last week, had for some time been engaged on a translation of the late Prof. Lotze's *Mikrokosmos*, which it may be hoped will yet be published. It will be remembered that a translation of the same philosopher's *System der Philosophie*, by Prof. Green, is promised us by the Clarendon Press.

WE announced a short while since that Mr. J. A. Symonds is preparing a volume of sonnets with the title *Vagabunduli Libellus*. He has now decided to postpone the publication of this book, and will issue in its stead a collection, called *Animi Figura*, of sonnets on ethical and psychological themes. In this he will incorporate some which he has already published, together with over ninety new ones.

THE last gathering of the Oxford Browning Society, at the Rector of Lincoln's, to hear Mr. Arthur Sidgwick's paper on Browning's love poetry, was the most successful meeting the society has held. A large number of guests were present, including some from London.

MR. MASKELL has, we believe, printed for private distribution five-and-twenty copies of the "Dissertation on Ancient Service Books" prefixed to his *Monumenta Ritualia*.

THE first publications of the Wyclif Society will be the treatises *De Mandatis Dei* (on the Ten Commandments) and *De Statu Innocentie*, being books i. and ii. of Wyclif's chief work, the *Summa Theologiae*. These will be edited by Mr. F. D. Matthew, the editor of the Early-English Text Society's volume of Wyclif's English Works, and will be ready this year. The chief text for 1883 will be the treatise *De Veritate Scripturæ Sanctæ*, written in 1378 or 1379, being book vi., and the most important one, of the *Summa Theologiae*. This will be edited by Dr. Rudolf Buddensieg, of Dresden, who has now in the press a volume of Wyclif's Polemical Tracts, of which the King of Saxony will pay the cost. Dr. Lechler, the well-known editor of Wyclif's *Trilogus*, has handed over to Dr. Buddensieg all his notes and material for an edition of the *De Veritate*.

MR. W. CAREW HAZLITT has almost ready for

publication through Mr. Quaritch his "Second Series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes of Early-English Literature, 1474-1700," containing 10,000 titles and details of rare books copied by his own hand. Mr. Hazlitt has also printed a list of the forty-three works he has written or edited since the year 1858.

MISS SMITH, of Cheltenham, a member of the New Shakspeare Society, is preparing a parallel text of the First and Second Quartos of "Hamlet," with the First Folio version and a revised text. We believe that she intends to present copies of her *Parallel-Text Hamlet* to her fellow-members of the New Shakspeare Society. She will mark all differences from the Second Quarto by variations of type, so that the changes may be caught at once by the eye. Her revised text will probably be in the old spelling of the Second Quarto (1604) which Dr. Tager argues is Shakspeare's own.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK, of Edinburgh, will shortly publish a third edition of Prof. Watts' *The Newer Criticism*, &c.: a Reply to W. Robertson Smith's Lectures. The same firm have in the press a new volume of their "Bible-Class Handbooks"—viz., *St. Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews*, by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, Professor of Hebrew in the New College, Edinburgh, and author of the well-known Hebrew Grammar.

MESSRS. BEMROSE AND SONS propose to publish by subscription a new edition of Mr. John Sleight's *History of the Ancient Parish of Leek, in Staffordshire*, which was published in 1862, and has long been out of print. The proposed new edition will contain much additional information, and will be issued, to subscribers sending in their names before May 1, at one guinea per copy. The same firm have in the press a Concordance to the Revised Version of the New Testament, which, it is said, has been compiled upon an original plan.

THE *Book of St. Albans*, as it is called, appeared in a sale last week, for the first time during the course of the present century. The interest attaching to the volume as the earliest English work on field sports, and as the first treatise in the language upon armorial bearings, led to an eager competition, which ended in another triumph for Mr. Quaritch, at the price of 600 guineas.

MESSRS. HURST AND BLACKETT will shortly publish a fourth and cheaper edition of *My Lord and My Lady*, by Mrs. Forrester, author of *Viva*, &c., in one volume.

DR. F. LANDMANN, whose discovery of the Spanish origin of *Euphues* and Euphuism we have mentioned more than once, is preparing a critical edition of the first part of *Euphues*, which came out by itself, and has never been reprinted. Mr. Arber's reprint was made from a later edition, probably the first complete one of the whole book.

THE Queen has been pleased to accept a copy of Mr. W. H. Hatton's work on *The Churches of Yorkshire* for the Royal Library at Windsor. The chapters of this book first appeared in Mr. Hatton's *Bradford Times*, a paper which devotes considerable attention to local history and antiquarian subjects.

MR. JAMES CARGILL GUTHRIE, author of "Village Scenes," "Rowena," "The Vale of Strathmore," &c., has in the press a new volume of poems and songs, entitled "Woodland Echoes," which will be published early in April.

MR. CHAS. WATSON, of West Hartlepool, is about to issue a magazine to be devoted to local history, archaeology, folk-lore, social topics, poetry, &c., under the title of *St. Outh-*

bert's Magazine. The name is well chosen for a publication intended to circulate in the county of Durham.

UNDER the title of *The British Imperial Atlas*, Messrs. Letts and Son have published a series of maps that are likely to prove of great practical usefulness. By an intelligent use of colours, the publishers have, without in the least rendering the physical characteristics of the countries depicted blurred or indistinct, contrived to combine in this work all the more important features of a good physical and statistical atlas. The price is only one guinea.

A SERIES of articles written for the *Leeds Express* by Mr. William Andrews, hon. secretary of the Hull Literary Club, under the title of "Historic Yorkshire," will shortly be published in one volume.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD AND CO. announce the immediate publication of the following works:—*Continuous Railway Brakes*, by Michael Reynolds, author of "Locomotive Engine Driving"; *The Action of Lightning and the Means of Defending Life and Property from its Effects*, by Arthur Parnell, Major in the Corps of Royal Engineers; *The Boiler-maker's Ready Reckoner*, by John Courtney, edited by D. Kinnear Clark; *A Practical Treatise on the Joints made and used by Builders in the Construction of Various Kinds of Engineering and Architectural Works*, &c., by J. W. Christy; *Hints for Investors: being an Explanation of the Mode of transacting Business on the Stock Exchange, with Comments on the Fluctuations, and Table of Quarterly Average Prices of Consols since 1750*, by Walter M. Playford, Sworn Broker; and *Mathematics as applied to the Constructive Arts*, illustrating the Various Processes of Mathematical Investigation by Means of Arithmetical and Simple Algebraical Equations and Practical Examples, by Francis Campin, author of "Materials and Construction," &c.

MR. J. BURKILL, of Otley, who is well known by his contributions to literature, will shortly publish *Reminiscences and Personal Experiences*.

AT the last meeting of the Historical Society of the Vaud, Abbé Gremaud, of Freiburg, read a paper on the foundation of the renowned hospice on the St. Bernard. It was long believed that the hospice was founded by Bernard in the year 962, and the belief was founded exclusively upon the Life of St. Bernard of Menthon written by a certain Richard the Archdeacon. This Life is now proved to be apocryphal, and was probably compiled in the thirteenth century, instead of the tenth. M. Gremaud brought forward proof that the very first authentic document in which the hospice is mentioned is dated 1125.

SIGNOR SEVERINO FERRARI is publishing, in monthly parts, a collection of early Italian literature, dealing specially with the earliest examples of the written language, under the title of "Biblioteca di Letteratura italiana" (Firenze: Tipografia del Vocabolario). The first part, which has just appeared, contains a selection of fifteenth-century Carnival masques.

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE AND CO. will shortly publish a pamphlet entitled *British Opium Policy, and its Results to India and China*. The work will be dedicated to Henry Richard, Esq., M.P.

MR. ERNEST RADFORD continues his Brownings searches, and has found the original of the poet's "Dramatic Idyl," *Ned Bratts* (1879). It is "The Story of Old Tod"—a thief who confessed his guilt, and was hanged with his wife—in Bunyan's *Life and Death of Mr. Badman*, and was told to the author by a "Relator that was at the same time himself in the Court, and stood within less than two yards of old Tod." Mr. Browning has borrowed the conversion of Ned Bratts and his wife from Bunyan's book.

THE *Historisk Tidskrift*, published by the Historical Society of Sweden, has now been in existence for one year. This Review replaced the *Historisk Bibliotek*, which was founded in 1875 by C. Silfverstolpe, and ceased to appear in 1880, after seven volumes had been published.

FOR some years past a society for the study of Swedish folk-lore has been recruited from among the students at the Universities of Lund, Upsal, and Helsingfors. This association now possesses an organ, which is published under the title of *Nyare Bidrag till Kännedom om de Svenska Landsmälen och Svenskt Folklif* (Stockholm: Samson and Wallin), and is edited by J. A. Lundell.

WE learn that a society for the study of Spanish folk-lore has been founded by the exertions of Señor Machado y Alvarez. The programme of the society includes not merely folk-lore in the sense generally assigned to that term, but philology, archaeology, and all science that can throw light on the history of Spanish civilisation.

M. CHARLES DE RIBBE has published an interesting volume of selections from the family records of Jacques Grimoard de Beauvoir, a country gentleman of Provence, who traced his lineage to the family from which sprung Pope Urban V. The book is entitled *Une Famille rurale au XVII^e Siècle* (Paris: Libr. de la Société Bibliogr.).

MR. DEMETRIUS BIKÉLAS will shortly publish a Modern-Greek version of "Macbeth" and of "Hamlet" (Athens: Coromilas).

A COLLECTED edition of the lyrical poems of Steingrúnd Thorsteinson, the Icelandic poet, has just appeared (Reykjavik: K. O. Jorgimsson), under the title of *Ljóðmoeli*.

MESSRS. HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND CO. are about to issue a companion series to the "American Men of Letters" in the shape of "American Statesmen." The first volume will be the Life of John Quincy Adams, written by Mr. John T. Morse, jun.

THE firm of J. C. B. Mohr, of Freiburg and Tübingen, are publishing, under the editorship of Dr. Alfred Holder, a series of original records having reference to the history of ancient and mediæval Germany, which will be called "The German Library." Every work is reprinted from a careful collation of the earliest known MSS., and the series is fittingly headed by the *Germania* of Tacitus.

IT is announced that M. de Cosnac has, by the publication of vol. vii., completed the first series of his valuable *Souvenirs du Règne de Louis XIV.*, bringing his story down to the siege of Bordeaux in 1653. This work contains many inedited documents of great value, especially as regards the history of the Fronde. M. de Cosnac will shortly publish the Memoirs of the Marquis de Ponches, and proposes to bring out a second series of the historical memorials of Louis XIV.

AN interesting essay on the condition of the estates of Picardy during the period of the League has appeared from the pen of M. F. Pouy, under the title of *La Chambre du Conseil des États de Picardie pendant la Ligue* (Amiens: Delattre-Lenoël). The essay is followed by an Appendix containing some inedited documents of distinct interest.

THE *Revue critique* publishes the following statistics concerning the four universities of Switzerland from 1876 to 1881:—The total number of students who entered the various universities was 1,058, 113 being students in theology, 188 in law, 288 in philosophy, and 288 in medicine. To Zürich must be credited 332 students, to Berne 320, to Bâle 204, and to Geneva 201.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

CHRISTIANOS DOCET PAGANUS.—A.D. 384.

WE find the subject of our tale
At Antioch, in Orontes' vale:
A place resembling in the main
The modern city on the Seine,
Where airy crowd, whose equal bent
Towards pleasure or devotion leant,
Was ready aye, on slightest cry,
To hoist sedition's flag on high.

Our story happened at the time
The Faith had reached, some say, its prime,
Had passed it, others.* Pagan creeds
Nigh ceased to serve for human needs—
The gods of Hellas slowly died
'Fore worship of the Crucified:
And preached far-famed through north and south
Saint John, he of the Golden mouth.

As happens oft, so fell it then,
The seasons baulked the toils of men,
For winter's frost and summer's rain
Refused to fructify the grain;
Hence famine. And the atheist † crowd
At once began to murmur loud,
As usual, 'gainst the Government
As causing dearth and discontent:
"Why should the bakers swell their store,
And we are forced from door to door
To beg the while? Come, pass a law
To save us all from famine's maw!
The bakers—or we'll all be dead—
Compel to sell us cheaper bread!"

The bakers, frightened, shut their shops,
Took, like the monks, to mountain tops:
And soon 'twas found, when they withdrew,
The famine hard and harder grew.
"On with the torture!" fierce they yell;
"Catch all the bakers! scourge them well!
Force them disgorge their ill-got gain,
And share with us the heaven-sent grain!"

Philagrius valued at small price
The hunger-stricken crowd's advice;
And, better skilled in nature's laws,
He knew the bakers not the cause
Of famine; but he held it sent
As part of God's wise regiment.

The bakers he refused to scourge;
The mob, suspicious, louder urge
The torture: till at last they cry,
"He's bribed! he shares their gains! that's why
He spares them so!"

Like Pilate's choice,
Philagrius, 'gainst conscience' voice—
Better and worse before him laid—
The better loved, the worse obeyed.

The seventh was scourged: when past there came
Libanius of rhetoric fame.

The man was old—three score and ten—
Had seen faiths ‡ changed and changed again:
Yet still amid that changeable scene
Ne'er bowed he to the Nazarene;
But worshipped aye the gods of Greece,
Still hoped their worship would increase,
And prayed, as only zealots can,
"Oh for another Julian!"

Known to the crowd—he long held rule
Chief sophist in their world-famed school—
And, seeing with a pitying glance
That sacrifice to ignorance,
Through all their scowls the old man pressed,
And to the Count § his suit addressed:
Appealed to pity, common-sense,
"Could scourging e'er prove innocence?"
The Count with favour heard his plea,
And ordered, "Set the prisoners free!"

Well done, Libanius! noble deed—
To teach the Christians their creed!
But learnedst thou from gods of Hellas
To pity so thy human fellows?

* Gregory of Nazianzus.
† *id est*. Libanius: used as a common name for Christians by the cultivated Greeks of the period.
‡ Libanius was born in 314 and died in 395 A.D.
§ Comes Orientis.

J. HUTCHISON.

OBITUARY.

DR. LIMACHER, the editor of the *Bund* of Bern, died last week in the Victoria Hospital at that city. He had been confined to his room since the beginning of the year, and was removed to the hospital in order to undergo an operation. He passed away under the influence of chloroform. Limacher was a native of Flühli, in Luzern, studied jurisprudence and political economy at Heidelberg, and, after a short practice as a lawyer, became editor of the *Luzerner Tagblatt*. In 1868 he was invited to take charge of the *Bund*, the most influential and widely circulated of all Swiss daily journals. For a series of years he was the life and soul of the conflict which ended in the revision of the Federal Constitution of Switzerland in 1874.

The death is announced, at the age of sixty-eight, of the well-known Paris bookseller M. Auguste Fontaine, of the Passage des Panoramas.

THE STUDY OF FOLK-LORE.

WE have received the first number of a quarterly Sicilian Review for folk-lore, entitled *Archivio per lo Studio delle Tradizioni popolari*, and which is published at Palermo under the joint editorship of Signor G. Pitre and Signor Salomone Marino. Both these gentlemen have long been known as diligent workers in the field of folk-lore, and they have been fortunate in securing the support of some of the most eminent scholars in Europe. This opening number contains contributions of great interest by Reinhold, Köhler, Consiglieri Pedrosi, Finamore, de Puymaigre, Gianandrea, Carolina Coronedi, Berti, Costa, Ferraro, and the two editors. The Review is prefaced by a letter from Prof. Max Müller addressed to the editor, Dr. Giuseppe Pitre, and published by him in Italian, of which we are enabled to give the original in English.

[Oxford: October 19, 1881.]

"MY DEAR SIR,—

"You ask me to send you a Preface to a journal which you intend to publish, with some friends of yours, and which is to form an archive for popular traditions in Europe. I confess I feel some difficulty in complying with your request. The study of the popular traditions of Europe and of the whole world has made such gigantic strides during the last twenty years that I have only been able, not possessing myself a pair of those famous 'Meilenstiefel,' to watch it from a very respectful distance. Years ago, when that study was, if not despised, at least ignored, I spoke out as strongly as I could against its detractors. Now that I begin to feel old and tired, I find the trees which I helped to plant growing into such forests that often I feel tempted to cry out, 'Enough! enough!'

"And really there is a danger in all scientific pursuits of doing too much, of gathering too much material, more, I mean, than we can classify and survey, or of losing ourselves in minute distinctions—too minute for any practical purposes.

"And this applies with especial force to the subject which we both have at heart, and in which you have proved yourself a real master—I mean the collection of popular stories. That there should be a recognised journal in which the best students of folk-lore should publish their best treasures is most desirable, particularly if that journal stands under the censorship of such scholars as you and some of your *collaborateurs* have shown themselves to be. But let the gate to your journal be a strait gate.

"To collect popular stories is either a most difficult or a most easy task. Everybody who finds nothing better to do thinks he is able at least to write down the stories which his nurse

has told him. But this, you know, is a great mistake. First of all, not every story that an old woman may tell deserves to be written down and printed. There is a peculiar earthy flavour about the genuine home-grown, or, if I may say so, autochthonic *Märchen*—something like the flavour of the dark-red wild strawberry—which we must learn to appreciate before we can tell whether a story is old or new, genuine or made-up; whether it comes, in fact, from the forest or from the hot-house. This is a matter of taste; but, as tasters of wine or tea will tell you, even taste can be acquired.

"Secondly, the same story should, whenever that is possible, be collected from different sources and in different localities, and the elements that are common to all versions should be carefully distinguished from those that are peculiar to one or more only.

"Thirdly, each collector should acquaint himself with the results already obtained in the classification of stories, in order to see and to say at once to what cluster each new story belongs. Hahn's classification of ancient myths, imperfect as it is, may give you an example of what ought to be done in order to arrive at a classification of modern myths. Here your archives might render very great service.

"Fourthly, wherever it is possible the story ought to be given in the *ipsissima verba* of the story-teller. This will be a safeguard against that dishonesty in the collection of stories from which we have suffered so much. It is quite true that a collector who trims and embellishes a story ought to be whipped; while a man who invents a story and publishes it as genuine ought to be shot. But, until such a Draconic law is carried into effect, your insisting on having in all cases the *ipsissima verba* will be a great protection against swindlers. Besides, it will have the advantage of making your journal not only an archive for stories, but also a treasury for the students of dialects. The study of dialects, I feel certain, is full of promise; and I still hold as strongly as ever that, in order to know what language is, we must study it in its dialects, which alone represent the real natural life of language. Only here again moderation is essential, as also is the practice of that art which is the secret of all true art and of all true knowledge—viz., the art of distinguishing what is really important from what is unimportant. Without that art, collectors of dialects and collectors of stories may fill whole libraries with their volumes; but real knowledge—the knowledge that gives us clear ideas, and strengthens and sharpens the mind for new work—will be impeded rather than advanced.

"The really essential points on which a scientific study of popular stories can, and ought to, throw light are not many. What we want to know is:

"(1) Whether these stories exist in many places, and are, therefore, a natural product of the human mind in its growth from savagery to culture.

"(2) Whether we can trace their history from modern to ancient times, and follow up their migrations from East to West.

"(3) Whether we can understand their origin or *raison d'être* by discovering their first formation in the mythopoetic stratum of human language and human thought.

"These are the three momentous questions; everything else is curious only, unless it serves directly or indirectly to throw light on them. To be able to suppress what is merely curious in order to make room for what is really important seems to me the test of the true scholar in every field of research. To do this requires great self-denial on the part of a student, and even greater firmness on the part of an editor of such a journal as you contemplate.

"As I take a warm interest in the success of

your *Archivio*, I thought I might venture to address these warnings to you, though they are meant much less for you than for some of your *collaborateurs*, to whom you might yourself perhaps hesitate to address them. From what I know of your own writings, I believe I have only been expressing your own convictions, and I therefore look forward with high expectations to the appearance of the first number of your *Archivio per lo Studio delle Tradizioni popolari* in January next.

"Believe me to be, with sincere regard and all good wishes,

"Yours truly,

"F. MAX MÜLLER."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

- BIBLIOTHEK älterer Schriftwerke der deutschen Schweiz u. ihres Grenzgebietes. Albrecht v. Haller's Gedichte. Hrg. v. L. Hirzel. Frauenfeld: Huber. 10 M.
DAL VERME, Giappone e Siberia. Note di Viaggio. Milano: Hoepli. 15 fr.
EHRICH, H. Die Musik-Aesthetik in ihrer Entwicklung v. Kant bis auf die Gegenwart. Leipzig: Leuckart. 3 M.
GONCOURT, E. et J. de. L'Art du XVIII^e Siècle. 2^e Série. Grèce; les Saint-Aubin; Gravelot; Cochin. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.
ROBERTUS-JAGETZOW. Briefe u. sozialpolitische Aufsätze. Hrg. v. R. M-yer. Berlin: Klein. 15 M.
SINGER, S. Beiträge zur Literatur der kroatischen Volkspoesie. Agram: Hartmann. 1 M. 20 Pf.
VISIONE, L. di Dante Alighieri considerata nello Spazio e nel Tempo. Napoli: Margheri. 5 fr.
ZOLA, E. Une Campagne, 1890-81. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.

THEOLOGY.

- THOMA, A. Die Genesis d. Johannes-Evangelium. Ein Beitrag zu seiner Auslegung, Geschichte u. Kritik. Berlin: Reimer. 13 M.

HISTORY.

- LAUTH, F. J. Die ägyptische Chronologie gegenüber der historischen Kritik d. Herrn Alfred v. Gutschmid. Berlin: Hofmann. 6 M.
LUMBRIGO, G. L'Egitto al Tempo dei Greci ed dei Romani. Rome: Loescher. 5 fr.
REZASCO, G. Dictionario del Linguaggio italiano storico ed amministrativo. Florence. 30 fr.
RUELLE, O. E. Bibliographie des Gaules. 2^{me} Livr. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 7 fr. 50 c.
ZERI, A. Tre Lettere di Cristoforo Colombo ed Amerigo Vesputi. Rome. 5 fr.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- DUNKER, G. Index molluscorum maris Japonici conscriptus et tabulis iconum 16 illustratus. Cassel: Fischer. 80 M.
GATTA, L. L'Italia, sua Formazione, suoi Vulcani e Terremoti. Milano: Hoepli. 10 fr.
HELMHOLTZ, H. Wissenschaftliche Abhandlungen. 1. Bd. 2. Abth. Leipzig: Barth. 14 M.
HIRN, G. A. Recherches expérimentales sur la Relation qui existe entre la Résistance de l'Air et sa Température. Colmar: Barth. 4 M. 80 Pf.
KIRCHHOFF, G. Gesammelte Abhandlungen. 2. Abth. Leipzig: Barth. 9 M.
RETZIUS, G. Das Gehirngewebe der Wirbel-Thiere. I. Stockholm. 45.
RICHTER, C. Physiologie des Muscles et des Nerfs. Paris: Germer Baillière. 15 fr.
ROBIN, H. A. Recherches anatomiques sur les Mammifères de l'Ordre des Chiroptères. Paris: G. Masson.
SCHULTZE, F. Philosophie der Naturwissenschaft. 2. Thl. Leipzig: Günther. 10 M.

PHILOLOGY.

- BIBLIOTHEK assyriologische. Hrg. v. F. Delitzsch u. P. Haupt. 1. 4. Lfg. Leipzig: Hinrichs. 14 M.
DERCKE, W., u. O. PAULI. Etruskische Forschungen u. Studien. 2. Hft. Stuttgart: Heitz. 6 M.
EYSENHARDT, F. Römisch u. Romanisch. Ein Beitrag zur Sprachgeschichte. Berlin: Bornträger. 3 M. 60 Pf.
GAZANI, J. Descriptio tabulae mundi et Anacreontica. Reo. E. Abel. Berlin: Calvary. 2 M. 40 Pf.
WIESELER, F. Schedae orionae in Aristophanis Aves. Göttingen: Dieterich. 80 Pf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"IT IS NO WONDER."

London: March 13, 1882.

In the review of my novel which appeared in your pages last week, the Rev. Dr. Littledale, in courteously pointing out some of the defects which marred what he was pleased to call my "genuine literary capacity," referred to the Italian phrases *buona sara* and *buona journa* which occur in the book. Will you have the goodness to allow me to state that I intended

the spelling of these words to indicate their pronunciation by the seamstress, Miss Banks? I thought this would have been sufficiently understood by the sentence in which the phrases occur, which I beg to give:—"Little Miss Banks always stopped the noise of her sewing machine to salute him through the open window with *buona journa* and *buona sara*, two phrases which he had taught her, and which caused her to be regarded by the street generally as a talented linguist."

J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY.

"LANINI" OR "LUINI."

Temple : March 13, 1882.

In reply to Dr. Richter's letter in last week's ACADEMY, may I say that I was not more able than he to discern the hand of Luini in the work under discussion? Of Lanini, indeed, I had not heard, and too hastily allowed myself to suppose that I had before me only one more instance of erroneous ascription, and careless printing. The general state of the Catalogue was such as to make any mistake credible, and to throw a would-be cautious critic off his guard.

ERNEST RADFORD.

JEWS IN ENGLAND BEFORE 1643.

Balliol College, Oxford : March 14, 1882.

The quotation made by Prof. Gardiner from Agostini's despatches for 1643 in the columns of the ACADEMY for March 4, proving the presence of Jews in England in that year, is an interesting confirmation of a conclusion to which I have been led by an investigation I have been of late years conducting into the obscurer portions of Anglo-Jewish history. I have found so many traces of the presence of Jews in this country, whether as residents or as visitors, in the fourteenth, the fifteenth, the sixteenth, and the seventeenth centuries that I regard myself as justified in inferring that a considerable number of them lived in this country long before Cromwell attempted to give them the legal right of settlement, and that at no time were they wholly absent. In a paper of mine that appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for February 1880, entitled "The Original of Shylock," I quoted several instances of individual Jews residing in England during Elizabeth's reign, based on evidence derived from the State Papers and other contemporary sources. Since the publication of that article, I have collected much more information on the subject, of both earlier and later date, and I believe that I may best answer Prof. Gardiner's question as to the appearance of Jews here after their expulsion in Edward I.'s reign, and best illustrate the significance of his quotation, by briefly summarising a portion of my information dating from the time of the Tudors.

Some of the direct historical evidence that I have gathered together (chiefly from State Paper Calendars or Privy Council Minutes), to little of which, I believe, has attention been called before, is as follows:—

1. Amador de los Rios, in his *Estudios históricos políticos y literarios sobre los Judíos de España* (1848), and in the elaborate and scholarly enlargement of the same work the last volume of which was published at Madrid in 1876, mentions that, on the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492, many of them found their way to England, and established themselves and their synagogues at London, York, and Dover.

2. The Spanish ambassador in England, when negotiating with Henry VII. the marriage of Arthur Prince of Wales and Catherine of Arragon, complained to the King of Jewish exiles from Spain having taken refuge here, and conversed with him at length on the subject.

3. About 1543 the attention of the Privy

Council was directed to the presence of Jews in England, and a list of persons declared to be of the proscribed faith was drawn up.

4. In 1550 a doctor, stated to be a well-known Jew, was charged before the Lord Mayor with immoral practices, and ultimately banished.

5. In 1586 a Jewish doctor (Roderigo Lopez) was appointed chief physician to the Queen. (In the article to which I have already referred, I collected from contemporary authorities, I imagine for the first time, notices of Lopez's career, and of that of his family. Several of his intimate friends here were, I endeavoured to show, also of the Jewish faith. I have since found other contemporary references to support my conclusion. In 1594 Lopez was convicted, and hanged at Tyburn, on a charge of treason, amid great popular excitement.)

6. In 1589 a Jew was charged with blasphemy at Bristol, and sent before the Privy Council. (I have transcribed several interesting documents relating to this case now at the Record Office.)

7. In 1591 a Jewess and her brothers, who had been carried off from a Spanish vessel by an English man-of-war, came to London, and the lady was publicly received by the Queen. (A full account of these facts may be found in Kayserling, *Geschichte der Juden von Portugal*.)

8. In 1608 a Jew in high repute at Oxford was befriended by Casaubon, and a futile attempt was made to baptize him. (The present Rector of Lincoln has given an account of the circumstance in his *Life of Isaac Casaubon*.)

9. In 1625 Charles I. granted a Jew at Cambridge a pension of £40 a-year, presumably on conversion.

10. In 1627, among those who lent Charles I. large sums of money, the name of Abraham Jacob frequently occurs. (In Leti's *Vita di Ol. Cromwellio* (Amsterdam, 1690) Charles is said to have borrowed at a later date 20,000 ducats from a Jew of Amsterdam. The passage is quoted in the notes to Kayserling, *Menasseh-ben-Israel*.)

11. In 1635 a woman described as a Jewess was imprisoned in Bridewell by the High Commission Court for refusing to eat meat killed in the ordinary way, and adhering to other Jewish customs.

These are some of the historical notes dated before 1643 that I can lay my hand on at this moment. I should add that the State Paper Calendars show that the English Levant Company transacted the greater part of its business with Jewish traders, and it is not, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that some Jewish agents resided here, or paid this country occasional visits. It should also be remembered that the Jewish Converts' House founded by Henry III. in 1233 was maintained until the eighteenth century, and that over 200 warrants of pensions, to be paid out of the exchequer to Jewish converts residing there, for various years from the date of the Jews' expulsion till the sixth year of James I.'s reign (1608), are still preserved at the Record Office, and that references to the house and its tenants are scattered—thinly, it is true—over the State Papers of the seventeenth century.

Notices of Jews, many of which bear all the appearance of referring to Jewish contemporaries in England, frequently occur in the literature of Elizabeth's and James' reigns. Several plays down to 1640 have Jewish heroes; and very few of the dramas of the day are without some reference to the Jews. In Webster's "Vittoria Corombona," for instance, Flaminee, after expressing a desire to turn Jew, complains that "there are not Jews enough, . . . for, if there were Jews enough, so many Christians would not turn usurers;" and numberless other instances could be quoted. A rare pamphlet, dated about 1640, and privately reprinted by

Mr. Halliwell-Phillips, says:—"A store of Jewes we have in England; a few in court; many i' th' City & more in the country." From the opening of the seventeenth century, the prospects of the Jews as a nation were hotly discussed in the press. In 1621, Laud charged Finch before the High Commission Court with publishing a book on the subject of too Judaical a tone, and caused him to be imprisoned.

I have already trespassed too far on your space, but might I, in conclusion, ask readers of the ACADEMY to aid me in completing my investigation by sending me any occasional notices of Jews in England with which they meet in the literary or historical records of the period between their formal expulsion in 1290 and their formal return about 1656-57?

S. L. LEE.

THE BASQUE VERB.

San Remo : March 10, 1882.

After reading the last discussions about the Basque language in these columns, one is tempted to ask if they are of any use. Basque students know each other's theories as a whole, and the reader who is not very familiar with Basque will not be much interested in these details, though incidentally essential questions are touched. It is a kind of skirmishing above the heads of the general readers, who may feel perhaps interested in the language, and whom it would be desirable to win to Basque studies; the impression on them will remain what it was—i.e., that Basque is a very intricate language. But this notion is utterly false; for this reason, a condensed "aperçu" of the verb may perhaps help to eradicate this generally accepted opinion.

Two great errors originating in a period when philological studies were unknown have thrown an immense confusion over the theories of the Basque verb: (1) That the auxiliary verbs differed in nature from other verbs; (2) That the auxiliary verbs had only a conventional meaning—in other words, that they had no meaning at all. This is just the reverse of what facts prove and of what logical induction might have led us to suppose before any proof was given. The auxiliaries are (1) exactly like the other verbs, and like those of other languages; and (2) they have a meaning like any other verb.

The exploded theories of antiquated grammarians are still upheld, and the confusion is increased by the appearance of two new theories, according to which one auxiliary verb is explained as being a demonstrative pronoun, and the other as something metaphysical, which is not explained at all, or explained as the verb, the *logos* of Christian faith. This last theory being not in its place in a philological discussion, I do not more than point it out; the reader will see later on the value of the second one. According to the old theories, there are only two auxiliary verbs, "to have" and "to be;" and this distinction, though very rational, was corrected by later authors. Chaho and, in our days, M. Inchauspe consider "to have" as being a modification of "to be," or "to be" a modification of "to have;" the whole theory is so loose that I do not know how to put it. These unscientific dreams are often accepted as Gospel truths, because they are enunciated with a good deal of dogmatism and a certain kind of scientific apparatus; phonetic laws and permutation of vowels are talked of, as if anything was known about them when these theories were started. It is precisely the ignorance of the phonetic laws which makes these theories possible.

These two auxiliary verbs, however, are not the only ones. In Basque, as in English, there are many more, some of them in use for the tenses ("to have," "to be"); some others for the moods ("can," "may," "must," &c.); and all

are conjugated after one and the same method, which is a very simple one. The root remains as it is; the pronoun indicates the person—something like I know, we know, you know, &c. "I" is *t*, "thou" is *k*, "he" is always absent. Let us take *jakin* ("to know"). We have thus *dakit*, *dakik*, *daki* ("I know it," "thou knowest it," &c.). The initial *d* is the pronoun "it," *d-aki-t* ("I-know-it") reading from the end. This method is applied to all transitive verbs. *Egin* ("to do") gives *dagit*, *dagik*, *dagi*, &c. ("I do," "thou dost," &c.); and in the same way *iduki* ("to hold") is conjugated *dadukat*, *dadukak*, *daduka*—i.e., *d-iduk-t* ("I-hold-it"). The initial vowel becomes always *a*. *Iduki*, like the Spanish *tener* ("to hold"), is employed for "to have," and *dadukat*, which in some dialects loses its *d* and becomes *daukat*, loses, as an auxiliary, its *k*: *daut*, *dauk*, *dau*. Spanish *tengo* ("I hold") and Basque *daut* are thus identical expressions.

Another auxiliary is *eroan*, "to carry;" all the dialects have chosen it (except the Biscayan) when there is to be expressed what other languages call a dative (Basque has no cases); for instance: Thou hast (given) it to me. In this case the verb is *eman* and the auxiliary *daroadak*—i.e., *d-eroa-d-k*; *k* is "thou;" *d* is "to me;" *eroa* the auxiliary; *d* is "it." This *daroadak* becomes in some dialects *derotak*, or *derotak*, or *drautak*, &c. As these flections are in use, they are indisputable facts; and, as they are clearly derived from *eroan*, it is an error to think that they are variations of *daut*, "I have," &c., as Prince Bonaparte says: "En effet les *daut*, les *drauk* du N.T. ne sont que les *daut*, les *dauk*, etc., d'autres dialectes" (see "Remarques sur plusieurs Assertions de M. Hovelacque," London, p. 20). This observation is etymologically wrong; I think I have proved it; and it is wrong in point of syntax. Nowhere *draut* stands for *daut*; the flections from *iduki* (*daut*, &c.) are always employed with one object only; the flections of *eroan* with object and dative.

Another entirely unknown auxiliary is *ezan*; it is, of course, conjugated like the others: *dazat*, *dazak*, *daza*, &c. This verb is only known as a compound of letters, in use for what the old grammarians (and all the later ones after them) called the subjunctive mood; but Basque, no more than English, knows of a subjunctive; *ezan* is employed like "may," and *egin dezadan* is "that I may do," and not French "que je fasse." *Dezat* is the first pers. sing. of the indic. pres., followed by *n*, "that;" and *dezat-n* is pronounced *dezadan*. The same ignorance prevails on the subject of *edin*, "can," auxiliary of the potential mood; but *edin*, like *ezan*, is a verb like the others; for instance, *Guztia daian Janngoikoa*, God who can anything. *Daian* for *dadian*, from *dadi*, "he can," followed by the relative pronoun *non*, contracted in *n*, "who." *Bekhatutan hil dadina*, "he who dies in sin." There we have the purer form *dadi* + *n* + *a*, "he-that-can." *Edin* is often, in older Basque, as in this case, the auxiliary of the passive form instead of *izan*, "to be." The initial *d* is consequently not the object, "it," but the subject, "he." All these verbs, auxiliary and others, form their imperative mood in the same way; for instance, the second pers. sing. of *jakin*, "to know," is *jakik*, "know thou;" of *egin*, "to do," *agik*, "do thou" (final *n* is always dropped); of *ezan*, "may," *ezak*, "may thou;" and of *iduki*, after having lost its *d*, *eukak*, and, after having lost its *k*, *euk*; and in some dialects *auk*, i.e., *au* + *k*, the verbal root followed by the pronoun. This is the reason why Liçar-rague writes in his New Testament, *Paul, auc bilots on*, "Paul, have thou good heart." The demonstrative pronoun has nothing whatever to do with the imperative; want of critical analysis, combined with the accidental homophony of the demonstrative pronoun and the

imperative, have started this theory, which makes the Basques say, "Paul, this thou heart!" And consequently, if *auk* is "this thou," then *daut*, "I-have-it," signifies "I-thou-it!"

In Prince Bonaparte's letter on this point (see ACADEMY, February 11) there is not one argument to defend his thesis. What he appears to consider as such, No. 1, is not more than a statement, and No. 2 is an error; the direct regimen being always expressed in all active verbs by *d-dagit*, "I-do-it," as well *daut*, "I-have-it;" *au* explains here nothing, there is no *au* here.

The confusion about *au* is not an isolated fact; other verbal flections are considered as being a mere agglomeration of letters without any signification for themselves. M. Inchauspe says, "*dadin*, *dezan*, *seuls pas de signification*;" and Prince Bonaparte's notions about *edin*, "can," and also about *izan*, are of the same nature; as not one flection is analysed, he gives *liteke*, "he could," as a flection of *izan*, "to be;" but *liteke* for *laiteke* for *laditeke* from *ladi-te-ke*, is the third pers. sing. of the optative mood of *edin*.

Which of the two theories is absurd (the favourite adjective of Prince Bonaparte when he speaks of others), we leave to the decision of the readers of the ACADEMY.

W. VAN EYS.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

- MONDAY, March 20, 5 p.m. London Institution: "Materials used for Paper," by Prof. R. Bentley.
7.30 p.m. Aristotelian: Discussion, "Mind."
7.30 p.m. Education: "When, and in what Order, should Subject's be Introduced?" by Mr. F. G. Fleay.
8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "Climatic Influences as regards Organic Life," by Surg.-Gen. Gordon.
TUESDAY, March 21, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "The Mechanism of the Senses," X., by Prof. J. G. McKendrick.
7.45 p.m. Statistical: "Import and Export Statistics," by Mr. Robert Giffen.
8 p.m. Anthropological: "The Relation of Stone Circles to Outlying Stones or Tumuli on Neighbouring Hills," by Mr. A. L. Lewis; "Excavations of Tumuli on the Brading Downs, Isle of Wight," by Mr. J. E. Price and Mr. F. G. Hilton Price; "A Note on the Distribution and Varieties of a Padlock," by Major-Gen. Pitt-Rivers.
8 p.m. Civil Engineers.
8 p.m. Zoological: "Hereditary as a Factor in Psychology and Ethics," by Mr. Sidney Webb.
8.30 p.m. Zoological: "Some Points in the Anatomy of Pterocles," by Dr. Hans Gadow; "A Peculiarity in the Trachea of the Twelve-winged Bird of Paradise," by Mr. W. A. Forbes; "Lipotypes," by Mr. F. L. Slater.
THURSDAY, March 23, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Resemblances of Sound, Light, and Heat," II., by Prof. Tyndall.
8 p.m. Telegraph Engineers: "The Development of a New Telephonic System," by Prof. A. E. Dolbear.
8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.
FRIDAY, March 24, 7.30 p.m. Philological: "An Explanation of the Method of marking Pronunciation proposed for the Society's Dictionary," by Dr. J. A. H. Murray.
8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Electric Railways," by Prof. W. E. Ayrton.
8 p.m. Browning: "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came," by the Rev. J. Kirkman.
8 p.m. Quekett: "Fishes' Tails," by Mr. E. T. Newton.
SATURDAY, March 25, 3 p.m. Royal Institution: "Volcanoes," II., by Prof. H. G. Seeley.
8 p.m. Physical: "The Effect of Temperature on the Electrical Resistance of Mixtures of Sulphur and Carbon," by Mr. Shelford Bidwell; "The Measurement of Curvature and Refractive Index," by Mr. C. Vernon Boys.

SCIENCE.

Hayman's *Odyssey*. Vol. III. (David Nutt.)

WITH this volume Dr. Hayman brings his great and learned edition of the *Odyssey* to a close. Vol. i. appeared in 1864, vol. ii. in 1873, so that no one can complain that the work is hasty or immature, so far as the rate of production can testify. A perusal of this closing volume will corroborate the presumption. On every page there is evidence of honest work, of careful and conscientious collation, of diligent cross-references, of honest and clear exegesis. No student can complain of finding difficulties overlooked; and the illustrations from modern poetry are often striking and instructive. So far, then,

Dr. Hayman has supplied the want of an English commentary on Homer's *Odyssey*, and his book will probably long remain the standard English authority on the subject.

But this would have been more decidedly the case had it been brought out in a somewhat cheaper form, and with more modern lights. Let us explain. The price of this last volume, by itself, is 24s.—a large sum for the student of *v-ω* only to pay; for though the printing (by Teubner, of Leipzig) is excellent, and the facsimiles of MSS. inserted very interesting, economy is but too necessary for many of Homer's most deserving readers.

The ignoring of recent Homeric literature in this volume is still more serious. The author has a very smart (though uncomplimentary) motto on his title-page: *αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ παρ' ἑσσαν ἀνδρῶν, οὐδὲ πόλιν δὲ ἔρχομαι*, which he weakens by renewed complaints in his Preface concerning his Rugby affairs (Pref. x, xi.). But these serve him in apologising for certain incompletenesses of collation, which no one would have noticed, and lead the reader to consider whether the leisure of a country living has not some counterbalancing advantages. The headmaster of a great school might surely claim even greater consideration. Still more, one is tempted to see whether the easily accessible books have been acquired and utilised by an editor who had certainly ample leisure for study. Now, although the older editions and scholia are thoroughly mastered, and the minute errors in La Roche's recension curiously exposed (the *editio princeps* being, however, strangely dated 1480 (!) on the first page), we are astonished to see Crusius' *Lexicon Homericum* cited, and no mention whatever of the work of Ebeling! Stranger still, if possible, is the complete silence on all the recent *Odyssean* criticism in Germany, Kirchhoff, for example, being totally ignored. This is another example of what I have elsewhere, in discussing this very question, called the national isolation in scholarship (*Hist. Gk. Lit.* i. 63), which seems to infect German work almost as much as English. Dr. Hayman gives us in this volume a new (and third) Preface of 150 pages, but it is almost all filled with a *réchauffée* of old articles refuting Mr. Paley's theory! When the second volume came out (1873), such a refutation was perhaps necessary, and was accordingly ably and fully supplied there. But why, in Heaven's name, are we to have the whole thing served up again now that the theory has been refuted over and over again, and does not count more than two converts? The refutation of Mr. Paley in this volume, as in the last, is indeed excellent, and no doubt it is a very satisfactory task to undertake. For, in the first place, Mr. Paley's temper is so good, and his calmness and gentleness so imperturbable, that he is the kindest of adversaries. Secondly, his arguments are so bad that one can feel perfectly content with the answers which suggest themselves, and have the satisfaction of demolishing an elaborate theory.

But the students of the *Odyssey* in 1882 want something more. They want to know what recent criticism has done in explaining the structure and composition of the poem. Dr. Hayman is a most intelligent and

reasonable unitarian, and highly qualified to criticise the theories of Berk, Kammer, Kirchhoff, and the other Germans who have more or less disturbed the unity of authorship. But he has not deigned to study, or at least to mention, them. To judge from his silence as to the Abu-Simbel inscription, when treating of the age of writing, and his acquiescence in the now rejected hieroglyphic version of Achaean attacks on Egypt in the thirteenth century B.C., he has not provided himself with any philological journal which would have kept him acquainted with current criticism even in Lancashire. To those, however, if there be any, who desire further evidences of the real antiquity of the body of the Odyssey, his arguments against Mr. Paley, especially on linguistic grounds, are most convincing, and show a careful study, not only of the language of Homer, but of the other older poets. A perusal of Kirchhoff's *Studien* on the Greek alphabet renders all this kind of ingenuity subsidiary, if not otiose.

But all these criticisms only concern what Dr. Hayman might have done; what he has done, and chosen to do, is honestly and thoroughly done. And while neglecting the writers above named, it is fair to add in qualification that he has used the school commentaries of Faesi and of Ameis, embodying their best points in his notes. His careful statement of the action for each day will not, however, persuade sceptical readers that the plan of the poem is harmonious or undisturbed.

J. P. MAHAFFY.

OBITUARY.

SIR CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON.

SIR CHARLES WYVILLE THOMSON, whose death on the 10th ult., at the early age of fifty-three, we have to record, was born at Boynside, Linlithgow. He began his medical training at Edinburgh University in 1845; and in 1850 held a lectureship on botany at King's College, Aberdeen, and subsequently at the Marischal College. His first published scientific paper appears to have been one on the application of photography to the compound microscope, which was read before the British Association in 1850. While at Aberdeen, he published papers on Zoophytes and Polyzoa. In 1853 he was appointed Professor of Botany and Zoology at Queen's College, Cork; and a year afterwards became Professor of Mineralogy and Geology at Belfast. While engaged at Belfast, he published his very important and well-known paper on the development of *Cumatula Rosacea*. In 1869 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1870 was appointed to the Chair of Natural History in Edinburgh, in the place of Prof. Allman. The great work with which Sir Wyville's name will for ever remain connected, and for which he received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society, is that of deep-sea exploration. It cannot be denied that the illustrious discoveries made by England in this province of science originated with him. It was during a visit paid to him by Dr. Carpenter in 1868, with a view of discussing investigations which both naturalists were about to make on recent Crinoids—Sir Wyville on *Sars Rhizocrinus* and Dr. Carpenter on the first specimen of a West Indian *Pentacrinus* ever obtained with its soft structures well preserved—that the idea of soliciting the Government to provide the means of deep-sea research was formed, and the result was the expedition of H.M.S. *Lightning* in

August, 1868, with its important results, its revelation of a vast unexplored deep-sea fauna, and the general awakening of public interest on the subject. The *Lightning* expedition was followed in 1869 and 1870 by the two expeditions of H.M.S. *Porcupine*, in which Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys was associated with Sir Wyville and Dr. Carpenter. The *Challenger* expedition, the successful directorship of which constitutes Sir Wyville's most distinguished claim to the front rank among men of science, originated in a letter written by Dr. Carpenter to the First Lord of the Admiralty in the summer of 1871, for in consequence of a favourable reply to this letter a committee of the Royal Society was constituted to draw up a scheme of operations, and to make a formal application to the Government. In the end, Sir Wyville undertook the directorship of the civilian scientific staff of the ever-memorable *Challenger* expedition, and, having made arrangements for the carrying on of his teaching work during his absence, he remained on board at his post during the whole of the three years and a-half occupied by the voyage. His enthusiasm with regard to everything connected with the dredging, sounding, and various physical and chemical operations carried on in the deep sea during the cruise knew no bounds. He spent hours on deck watching them, and waiting for the dredge to come up, and though, as time wore on, the interest of the seamen and naval officers in the arrival of the dredge or trawl at the surface failed, and that even of the remainder of the scientific staff flagged, he was never known to be absent at the moment it appeared at the ship's side, whatever the weather, but was to be seen peering down into the water, eagerly attempting to diagnose the contents of the net when it was still dipping in and out of the sea-surface as the ship rolled to and fro. When once it was on board, he would eagerly grope for treasures, squeezing each cephalopod between his fingers, always with a lurking hope to find a belemnite's bone in it, or expecting at last to grasp a trilobite. These never came, but there was an abundance of other wonders, the interest of most of which is only now becoming fully apparent as the various monographs composing the grand official work on the scientific results of the voyage, designed and edited by him, are issued by the Stationery Office. He had hoped to see the completion of this work, but he has gone when only three volumes have been published. His health on board the *Challenger* was not good. Before starting on the voyage he brought out his important work, *The Depths of the Sea*, and, after the return of the *Challenger*, his two well-known volumes on the Atlantic. He then busied himself with the preparation for the press of a narrative of the voyage, to appear in the official work, based on one drawn up by Staff-Commander Tizard, the senior navigating officer of the *Challenger*; but he had a serious and alarming attack, and it became apparent to his intimate friends that it could scarcely be hoped that he would do any more serious work. He seemed to be getting through the winter pretty well, and only three or four weeks before his death he was in communication with Mr. Herbert Carpenter about some *Pentacrinus* sections which he was cutting for him. He got severely chilled on a visit to Edinburgh about a fortnight ago, having remained a great deal in the open air, and had no strength to rally against tois and the complications which ensued. Sir Wyville was an excellent lecturer, a most genial companion, and an excellent host. He was fond of amusements of all kinds, and was never happier than when he went on shore from the *Challenger* in some out-of-the-way island, with his gun on his shoulder, in pursuit of birds of Paradise or other treasures.

H. N. MOSELEY.

DR. JOHN MUIR.

THE death of Dr. John Muir will be felt by many who did not even enjoy his personal acquaintance. His help was ever ready to be extended to struggling scholars as well as struggling causes, though it was but rarely that the world heard of the unostentatious act of generosity. Sometimes even the recipient of the gift hardly knew whom he had to thank for it. To a wide and varied circle of friends Dr. Muir's loss will be still greater. Those who have enjoyed an evening at his house in Merchistoun Avenue, while his sister was still alive, will not readily forget the genial hospitality of the host, the pleasant and instructive conversation of which he was the centre, and the congenial circle of friends he gathered round him. Born at Glasgow in 1810, he went to Bengal in the service of the East India Company in 1828, and remained in India for twenty-five years. While there, he interested himself keenly in the moral and religious welfare of the natives, and for this purpose published in Sanskrit more than one work designed to convert the Hindus to Christianity. In pursuance of the same idea, he also offered a prize of £500 to the University of Cambridge for a treatise pointing out the errors of the various systems of Hindu philosophy, and setting forth the principles of Christianity in a form suitable to the attention of learned natives. Dr. Rowland Williams's well-known *Dialogue of the Knowledge of the Supreme Lord* was the result of this. Subsequently, Dr. Muir's own religious views underwent considerable modification, and he threw himself, with his accustomed energy and thoroughness, into the study of the critical theologians of Germany and Holland. But it is as a Sanskrit scholar that he will be longest known and honoured. In this department of learning his chief work is his "*Original Sanskrit Texts on the Origin and History of the People of India, their Religion and Institutions*, collected, translated, and illustrated, in five volumes." The work is indispensable for the student of ancient Hindu life and thought, dealing principally, as it does, with the Vedic period of Indian literature. The first volume discusses the legendary accounts of the origin of caste; the second, the primitive home of the Hindus; the third, the opinions of Hindu writers on the Vedas; the fourth, the contrast between Vedic and later Hindu theology; and the fifth, published in 1870, the cosmological and mythological conceptions of the Indians in the Vedic age. Of late years Dr. Muir has confined himself to printing, for private circulation among his friends, translations in verse of extracts from Hindu authors bearing upon moral and religious questions. His object in this, as he once told me, was "to supply illustrations, in however humble a way, for the student of the comparative science of religion."

A. H. SAYCE.

PROF. STEPHAN BORN, of Basel, in an interesting obituary of his friend Prof. E. Desor, who died at Nice on February 24, states that he was a descendant of a member of the old Huguenot colony which settled at Friedrichsdorf, near Frankfurt. In 1811, the year of Desor's birth, the French language still retained its predominance in the family, the school, and the church. E. Desor passed from the local school to the Gymnasium at Hanau, and afterwards studied jurisprudence at the University of Giessen. In 1832 he went to Paris, and, under the influence of Elie de Beaumont, turned from law to geology. He contributed towards the cost of his education by translating Ritter's *Erdkunde* into French. Prof. Born observes that the international character of modern science was illustrated in Eduard Desor, who was French by ancestry, German by birth and culture, and Swiss by deliberate choice. He

went from Paris to Bern, where he lived with Prof. Vogt, and formed a close friendship with his eldest son, Karl Vogt, by whom he was introduced to Agassiz. It was under the direction and help of the latter that Desor began his geological Alpine journey, and his researches into the nature of the glaciers. After a journey to the Scandinavian "Alps," with a view to the observation of their erratic phenomena, he accompanied Agassiz in 1847 to North America, where he was employed in the coast survey. His discovery that Agassiz would not recognise him as an independent researcher, but chose to regard him simply as the pupil and assistant of earlier days, led to a separation between them. After fulfilling an appointment in the State of Pennsylvania as geological surveyor of the mineral districts and the primeval forests, Desor returned to Switzerland in 1852, and settled in Neuchâtel. Four years later he inherited a considerable property through the death of his brother. His election to the Ständerath and Nationalrath interfered with his scientific labours, for he was an eager and prominent politician. While in America he had formed a close friendship with Theodore Parker, and he devoted himself with characteristic energy to the study of religious problems both abroad and in his native land. Prof. Born remarks that those to whom Eduard Desor was known as one of the greatest of Swiss scholars in geology and primitive culture-history had little conception of the width and range of his pursuits. "To extend light in all directions," he observed, was the task of his life.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

M. CH. RUELENS, Keeper of the Royal Library at Brussels, has submitted to the Antwerp Geographical Congress a notice of a curious document preserved in the MS. Department in the shape of an autograph MS. volume, addressed in 1613 to Philip III., King of Spain and Portugal, by an official *descobridor*, and treating of the Malay Peninsula, Java, China, and the ancient geography of Asia, in which mention was also made of a Southern India, supposed to be Australia. This work bore the name of Emmanuel Godinho de Eredia. M. Léon Janssen has lately succeeded in reproducing the Portuguese MS., with facsimiles of its fifty-nine maps, plates, and drawings, and has added a French translation and notes. Only 120 copies of the work have been struck off, and, of these, only twenty-five were for sale. The work is entitled *Malaca, l'Inde méridionale, et le Cathay*, and has an Introduction by M. Ruebens. Among the curious illustrations in it are detailed maps of Malacca and its environs, of the Sunda Archipelago, and of the land which Godinho calls Southern India, supposed to be Northern Australia, topographical plans, portraits of several viceroys of the Indies, in addition to those of St. Francis Xavier and the author himself, drawings of natives, animals, &c.

THE King of Italy has lately presented a gold medal, accompanied by a complimentary letter, to Mme. Carla Serena for her services to ethnography by the researches she made during her well-known travels in the Caucasus.

At the last meeting of the Italian Geographical Society, Prof. F. Minutilli read a paper on Africa, considered from the points of view of science, civilisation, and commerce.

DURING his recent journey in Abyssinia, M. Achille Raffray visited the town of Lalibéla, and spent a week there for the purpose of investigating and making drawings of its ten churches cut out of the living rock, from which they are separated by trenches. They were built, or rather cut out of the rock, about the begin-

ning of the fifth century by 400 or 500 workmen whom King Lalibéla had procured from Jerusalem and Alexandria. From an archaeological point, M. Raffray's discovery of these monolith churches, as he terms them, is considered most important, for previously there was only a rumour of the existence of such monuments. Before going to Lalibéla, M. Raffray visited the lofty mountain plateaus on which are found the sources of the River Gulaïma, which, flowing to the east, sends its waters down to the deep depression of Lake Aussa, and of the Taccazé and the Tellaré, which eventually unite, and flow into the Nile. In the course of his travels, M. Raffray has also made some interesting discoveries in the departments of zoology and botany.

IN consequence of Mirambo, the Wanyamwezi chief, having seized all the roads through Unyanyembe, and thus prevented communication with the Belgian station on the eastern shore of Lake Tanganyika, an armed body of men is said to have been lately despatched by the Sultan of Zanzibar, with instructions to force their way to Karema, and ascertain the safety of M. Ranaeckers. Altogether, the position of affairs in East Central Africa is by no means satisfactory.

FROM the opposite side of Africa, the Rev. W. W. Bagster, of the American missionary expedition, writes that, in his opinion, their main station must be at Bailundo, fifty miles short of Bihé, and that from it they will be able to move on the country to the north and also to the north-west of Bihé, where the language is half Ganguela and half Ambunda, and afterwards into Ganguela and the region beyond. The expedition will thus traverse the highlands in perhaps their greatest length inland, and will be on the line of the densest population towards the centre of Africa. A not unimportant fact is that the Ganguela language would take them almost across the continent, as they would follow the trade of these people.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The Discovery of the Pouched Marmot in Pre-glacial Beds.—Near Mundesley, on the coast of Norfolk, there occurs a deposit called the "Arctic Freshwater Bed," discovered a short time ago by Mr. A. Nathorst. This formation is of considerable geological interest, inasmuch as it is supposed to offer the earliest indications of the advent of Arctic conditions in that area. Mr. Clement Reid, of the Geological Survey, has obtained from this bed a few teeth and bones, which are the first vertebrate remains yet unearthed from the deposit. These remains have been studied by Mr. E. T. Newton, of the Museum of Practical Geology, who refers them to the pouched marmot (or *Spermophilus*), and has described and figured them in a recent number of the *Geological Magazine*. Remains of the *Spermophilus* of any age are so exceedingly rare in this country that the discovery is welcome to British geologists; but it is especially interesting as showing that the pouched marmot lived in East Anglia at the beginning of the Glacial period, and prior to the deposition of the Till, or Lower Boulder Clay.

AN anthropological society has been founded at Brussels, M. Vanderkindere, Rector of the Free University, having been elected president.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

AT the Philological Society's meeting on Friday, March 17, Dr. Murray explained the system on which he proposed to mark the pronunciation of words in the society's English Dictionary, and defended his plan, on practical grounds, against the objections of the strict phoneticians.

MR. KARL BLIND's essay on "New Finds in Shetlandic and Welsh Folk-Lore" will be concluded in the April number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, when, besides a number of Sea-Sprite and Fish-Man tales recently discovered in South Wales, the Kymro-Silurian origin of the Welsh people and the question of the Fianna and other semi-mythical and historical invading races of Ireland will be touched upon.

THE Imperial Academy of Austria has just published at Vienna vol. v. of the "Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum," containing *Orosius*, edited by Prof. Zangemeister, head librarian of the University of Heidelberg. During the Middle Ages the History of Orosius was the favourite text-book. Its abridged translation into Anglo-Saxon, ascribed to Alfred the Great, is a proof of its popularity in Britain. It is noteworthy that no critical edition has yet proceeded from England. In 1738 the Dutchman Havercamp published the first fairly readable edition, and this edition has been reprinted since without any material deviations. Owing to the great popularity which Orosius enjoyed with the clergy, we possess a great number of MSS., and among them one as old as the sixth century, and one dating from the eighth. Prof. Zangemeister gives the readings of the MSS. deserving authority in a very full critical apparatus; and he also gives references to the writers used by Orosius, as well as to those who have quoted from him. The volume contains, in addition, the "Liber Apologeticus," a portion of which, written by St. Augustine himself, was in former editions included in the text of Orosius, and not marked as an interpolation. The value of this edition is greatly enhanced by five exhaustive Indexes.

MR. W. A. CLOUSTON, of Glasgow, is about to reprint, by subscription, Sir William Ouseley's Persian text and English translation of the *Bakhtyar-Nama*; or, the Story of Prince Bakhtyar and the Ten Viziers, which was published in 1801, and has now become of great rarity. This new edition will be accompanied by an Introduction and notes, and the price to subscribers will be 6s. 6d.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND NORGATE have published the fourth volume of Prof. Oldenberg's edition of the Pali text of the Vinaya Pitaka.

THE first part of Dr. Morris's edition, for the Pali Text Society, of the Anguttara Nikāya, consisting of the Eka-nipāta and the Dukanipāta, is now passing through the press.

PROF. HERMANN JACOBI, of Munich, is editing the *Ācāraṅga Sūtra*, one of the sacred books of the Jains, for the Pali Text Society.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Thursday, March 2.)

SIR J. SIBBALD D. SCOTT, BART., in the Chair.—Mr. Somers Clarke, jun., read a paper on the remarkable sculptured font in the church of St. Nicholas, Brighton, giving a careful description of the subjects represented, and specially referring to the scenes in the life of St. Nicholas.—Mr. E. T. Newton read a paper on the discovery in 1879 of a Romano-British cremation urn in Chespaide at a depth of eighteen feet below the pavement. Among other evidences of cremation were two pieces of the *humeri* nearly surrounded by green glass, which must have been in a state of partial fusion when it became pressed round the bones.—Mr. J. O. Scott exhibited a cast of the upper portion of an effigy of a civilian from North Curry church, and portions of delicate plaster figures of cows and other animals found walled up in the chancel of that church.—Mr. Micklethwaite was disposed to think that these might be votive objects.—Mr. A. E. Griffiths exhibited a fine example of a

British urn, full of ashes and bones in an undisturbed state, found at Hampton Wick.—Mr. R. S. Ferguson sent three examples of funeral chalices and patens discovered in Cumberland, and contributed some notes upon these relics.—Mr. E. T. Newton laid before the meeting the urn and bones forming the subject of his paper.—Mr. J. A. Spurnel Bayley exhibited a collection of rubbings of brasses of ecclesiastics from Essex, which were commented upon by Mr. Mickelthwaite.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—(Friday, March 3.)

A. J. ELLIS, ESQ., President, in the Chair.—The paper read was "Old-English Contributions," by Mr. H. Sweet. The paper dealt chiefly with the influence of stress in Old-English sound-changes. Such forms as *eam*, *heara*, were explained as the unemphatic duplicates of the emphatic *com*, *heora*, &c. Similarly, *all* was explained as the generalised weak form corresponding to the strong *eall*, even West-Saxon preserving unaccented *a* in such words as *Oswold*, *hláford* = *hláf-word* = *ward*, where it was rounded by the *w*. *Bint* was shown to be the weak form corresponding to *bindeð*, and to have arisen from earlier *bindit*, which, again, is a modification of *bindid*, in accordance with the general law by which unaccented final *d* became *t*, as in *sint*, *veorðmynt*, &c. By Verner's law, these two forms point to an earlier distinction of accent, the same verb having the accent sometimes on the root, sometimes on the ending, the latter having been the emphatic form, and given rise to such forms as *bindeð*, the former having been unemphatic and produced *bint*, &c.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, March 7.)

MAJOR-GEN. PITT-RIVERS, President, in the Chair.—Mr. E. T. Newton exhibited a Romano-British burial urn, containing human bones, found in Chesapeake, about eighteen feet below the footpath, in 1879. Two of the bones are encrusted by molten green glass.—Mr. E. H. Mann read the first part of a monograph on the aboriginal inhabitants of the Andaman Islands. Many points regarding the physical characteristics of these savages on which misapprehensions have hitherto existed were noticed. The latter portion of the paper was devoted to a description of the tribal communities and the peculiarities connected with the subdivision of the same among inland and coast men; and reference was made to the system of rule and the power of the chiefs, and various details connected with manners and customs were illustrated.—Dr. J. G. Garson exhibited an Andamanese skeleton, recently presented to the Royal College of Surgeons by Mr. W. Beatson, of the Bengal Medical Service.

FINE ART.

Geschichte der griechischen Plastik. Von J. Overbeck. Dritter Halbband. (Leipzig: J. C. Hinrichs.)

THE lapse of ten years or more which has called into existence a third edition of Overbeck's *Greek Sculpture* has at the same time brought to light a mass of new material to alter old opinions. It is characteristic of Prof. Overbeck that almost nothing that is new escapes him, whether it be sculptures recovered by excavation, or conclusions arrived at by fresh trains of argument. In the present edition, however, it is more with newly found sculptures that he has to deal. We have already had the figures from the Temple of Zeus at Olympia and the statue of Nike to serve as a basis for our knowledge of Alkamenes and Paeonios. Now we have the Hermes as a standard by which to measure the style of Praxiteles, if not to show the splendour he had attained in other works with which the ancients were more familiar. Since the days of the Apollo Belvidere no statue has occupied so much of

public attention as the Hermes. There is no charm it has not been found to possess if we could really admit as charms qualities that belong to effeminacy. In this respect Prof. Overbeck is guiltless. He, in fact, bestows a little space on playful excerpts about the subject. The main question for the moment is how to restore the statue, and on this we get no very decided opinion. From analogy it is admitted that Hermes might very well have held up in his right hand a bunch of grapes to tempt the young Dionysos. The action of the child would then be to reach forward towards the grapes with his left hand, and to steady himself with his right, resting on the shoulder of Hermes. But it is objected that in such circumstances Hermes would necessarily be looking direct at the child. This, however, is not the case. His look is, in fact, fixed between it and the object in his right hand; and in a restoration lately made in this country the interpretation which has been adopted is that Hermes was represented in a moment of divided attention, such as may be seen any day under similar circumstances. He tries to look at once at the grapes and the infant Dionysos. Overbeck takes it for granted that Hermes had originally a metal wreath on his head; and there are certainly several small holes which might well be explained as having been meant for the attachment of a wreath. But the author does not suggest what the wreath had represented—whether vine or ivy, to suit the character of Dionysos, or simply laurel, to give dignity to Hermes himself. The hair is roughly treated, producing an effect of contrast with the finely modelled face, which it bounds and defines very decisively over the forehead and temples.

For the Aphrodite at Knidos, Overbeck accepts the type on the coins of that town, confirmed by existing statues in marble. As Michaelis showed, the goddess stands holding with her left hand, which is extended sideways, the end of a piece of drapery as if just on the point of letting it fall altogether. Among the known statues of this type there is none of extraordinary merit. We want to see one from the hand of a Greek, if not from that of Praxiteles himself. There is in the British Museum a now famous bronze head of, I believe, Aphrodite. With it was found a hand holding the end of a piece of drapery. Both head and hand clearly belong to the same statue; and, if they are compared with the acknowledged copies of the Aphrodite at Knidos, they will be seen to agree distinctly in action, while, to a great extent, the type of face is the same. The statue had been of colossal size, and must have been the work of a master in the art of sculpture. So that Engelmann (*Arch. Zeit.*, 1878, p. 150) was amply justified in treating it as possibly a work of Praxiteles himself, rendering in bronze, with perhaps no great variation, the ideal of Aphrodite which he made for Knidos. It was, in fact, a happy thought of Engelmann to point this out, and it is particularly strange that Overbeck should ignore it.

The sculptures obtained in the excavations at Ephesus occupy considerable space in this new edition. Not that there is anything much to be made of them. They cannot be made to fit in with the character of Scopas. Even the

best piece among them does not meet with much approval. As to Scopas, nothing certain has been found in recent years except the fragments at Tegea, where he built and adorned the temple of Athena Alea. There can hardly be a doubt of these remains being from his hand, and it is a matter of regret that they have not yet been published in any form which would make them intelligible. As regards the Attic school of this period, it is another source of regret that Prof. Overbeck has not given a series of illustrations from the statues and reliefs of the Nereid monument, as it is called. It is clear that in many respects he appreciates them highly. They have been well published by Michaelis in the *Monumenti* of the Institute at Rome, but they deserve to be known far beyond the circle of those who have access to that work.

It might be said that the demand for a third edition is, in itself, a sufficient recommendation of Overbeck's History of Greek Sculpture. But, while general utility might bring about this result, we may be allowed to say here that it is also a work possessed of qualities which render it indispensable to students occupied with minute enquiries into the history of Greek art. A. S. MURRAY.

MR. COX'S EXHIBITION.

THE Conduit Street Galleries have not often been so well filled as by the pictures of deceased masters of the British school which Mr. Cox has withdrawn from his stores of works of art. They comprise several works of importance—Turner's early "Battle of the Nile" (129), for instance, formerly in the possession of Mr. Woolner, which was exhibited in 1799, a very astonishing work for a man of four-and-twenty. In loveliness nothing here equals Etty's "Bather" (45), from the Gillott collection. It was by pure accident, as we learn from Mr. Cox, that Etty obtained the exquisite model; and mindful of his pictures from the "Coral Finders" to "Joan of Arc," and of the many fine studies of female figures now hanging on the same walls as "The Bather," we are struck with the potency of chance on painters so highly gifted, but so little imaginative, as Etty. By sheer industry, by skill in painting, and sense of colour and harmony of line, he attained fame; but how much more swiftly would he have acquired, how much more surely retained, it, if he had painted this woman as often as Romney painted Emma Lyon! He could not select beauty; and a highly refined type seems to have come in his way once only.

Another picture of importance is Sir Edwin Landseer's "Savage Lion" (254)—said to be the "Sir William Wallace" of Exeter Change—painted in all the strength and seriousness of the artist's youth. These early studies of Landseer are often grand; and this is one of the grandest of them. No one, except Rubens, painted lions so well. Our national collections contain many fine examples of his later "veins," but we have no specimen of the unique and splendid genius of Landseer's wild youth, untamed by society, unsophisticated by sentiment. The young Landseer was not so poetical as the old, and we have no reason to regret that the painter of "Nero" and "Sir William Wallace" developed into the Landseer of "Night" and "Morning;" but both were great, and we should like this magnificent brute hung in the same room with "Suspense" and "Alexander and Diogenes."

Mr. Cox has, and has long had, another picture which, though scarcely important, is

nationally! very interesting. It is called "Sir James Thornhill's Academy" (191), and attributed to Hogarth. We have good reason for doubting both the title and the ascription, and still better reason for our conviction that both cannot be correct. If it be "Sir James Thornhill's Academy," it is very unlikely to have been painted by Hogarth, as that academy was probably closed before Hogarth had attained sufficient skill as a painter to execute this work. It more probably represents the academy in St. Peter's Court, St. Martin's Lane, set up by Hogarth himself after his father-in-law's death. But, all doubts apart, it is a clever picture in Hogarth's style, representing one of the earliest of those drawing-schools in London which preceded the establishment of the Royal Academy.

Of the numerous portraits here by Reynolds and Gainsborough we have no space to give a detailed notice. Though others by the former artist, such as that of "Horace Walpole," may have greater interest, there is none to compare in vigour of design with the masterly head of "Lord Lifford," Lord High Chancellor of Ireland (28). In the same way the portrait of "Abel," musician to H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte (180), seems to us the finest Gainsborough, although those of "George III.," "Garrick," and "Sterne" have more historic attraction.

The strength of the exhibition—with the foregoing exceptions, a very clever scene from *Tristram Shandy* by Philip Reinagle (25), and three of Poole's grandest compositions—lies in the landscapes. Of Wilson there are several small specimens of a high quality. Turner is represented by a few unimportant examples besides that already mentioned; Muller, by one large and grand work; and there is a great gathering of the works of William Linton, including a fine moonlight scene. More interesting than these are some examples of Gainsborough, including his "Broken Egg" (24), a replica of "The Market Cart" (6), and a beautiful little picture called "Studious and Idle Boys" (116). The Norwich school is very well represented. By "old Crome" there are twenty-seven pictures. One, a "View near Bury St. Edmunds" (4), is a fine and curious early work; most of the others, views on the shores and in the lanes of Norfolk, are in his more mature style, mellow and rich in colour, and "racy of the soil." Of Ladbroke, his brother-in-law, there is a fair example, by Stannard two and by Stark one, which call for no particular notice. It is different with the Vincents and the Cotmans. By the former there is a large view of the Thames from the Surrey side of Waterloo Bridge, painted in 1820 (98), and a "Landscape with Cattle" (115), one of the most charming of the small landscapes in this collection. Of Cotman, who, if he could not beat Crome in his own line, was a far more original and versatile genius, there are several works of great beauty. The most perfect in tone and the simplest in design is "Wherries on the Yare" (103). It is admirable in colour, with its gold-bronze sails against the soft gray sky of its low white clouds, and rich harmonies of sombre browns and greens in hull and water. Not less noble and simple in colour and design is the view of "Merton Hall, near Norwich" (32), with its excellent groups of figures, slight in execution, but solid in effect. Fineness of finish and boldness in colour are the characteristics of another scene by the same hand (106), in which a gravelly road dips from the foreground to travel through an undulating country to the sea-shore. In the distance are pinky banks of clouds on a primrose sky, cut off by a brilliant band of blue sea; these are separated by brown-green woods and hedges from the bright, almost metallic green of fields of young corn, and these are contrasted with the blue-green of

grass-land in shade. Almost equally to be admired is another scene on the Norfolk coast (95).

Of James Ward the collection contains several capital works, including a fine sketch for his gigantic Derbyshire landscape now in the National Gallery (242); and we must not conclude this imperfect account of an interesting collection without mentioning Romney's very sweet portrait of "Mrs. Camden" (85), or a beautiful landscape by Richard Westall—"Twilight" (109), one of the most "unexpected" sights in the gallery. COSMO MONKHOUSE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES ON THE TERRA D'OTRANTO.

I.

THE chief object of my second visit to Southern Italy was to study the ancient topography and historical monuments of the province of Lecce or Terra d'Otranto. This province, known in antiquity under the name of Calabria—which was transferred in the Middle Ages to an altogether different country—comprises the territories of the Messapians, Iapygians, and Salentini. From the archaeological point of view, it constitutes a very clearly defined district, the monuments of which possess highly original characteristics of their own, wholly distinct from those of the monuments of Apulia, although the latter borders upon it, and was inhabited by populations of identical race and language, but much more completely Hellenised in manners.

To the antiquaries of England and France, and even of other parts of Italy, the Terra d'Otranto is practically a *terra incognita*. It is almost wholly unvisited, and scholars have but very imperfect ideas of the archaeological wealth which it contains. This state of things is rendered more remarkable by the fact that the inhabitants cannot be reproached with indifference to their country's antiquities. There are few places in the province where there are not one or more amateurs who superintend the local archaeological "finds," collect and preserve them with due care, or even devote their time and energies, more or less successfully, to their study and interpretation. There are several private collections in the district, the most important of which are those of Signor L. de Simone, at Villa Sant'Antonio, near Lecce (containing the most extensive series yet brought together of Messapic inscriptions); of Signor Nerregna, German consul at Brindisi (consisting principally of medals and painted vases); and of Signora Scarli-Colucci at Fasano (composed wholly of objects from the ruins of Gnathia). The collection formed by Signor L. Maggiali at Muro-Leccese has been generously presented by its proprietor to the Museum of Lecce, in which he still continues to deposit objects dug up year by year from the ruins of the ancient city, the name of which is still unknown, but which has been succeeded by the village of which Signor Maggiali is syndic. The cities of Brindisi and Taranto, and even the little town of Ostuni, have established in their public buildings the nucleus of a museum of inscriptions which will be developed by further discoveries; to the municipal libraries of Oria and Gallipoli, founded by bequests from private individuals, small archaeological collections are attached which already contain various objects deserving of attention.

But at Lecce especially the Archaeological Commission of the Terra d'Otranto has formed, in the last few years, a collection which is, unfortunately, stowed away in a very insufficient room at the prefect's residence, but which even now deserves to take high rank among the most important museums of Italy. Everything, indeed, in this museum is

not of equal interest; a sufficiently searching criticism has not always been employed in the acquisition of the monuments which it contains, and it will be necessary later on to eliminate a certain number of obvious forgeries. But even with these weak points, which are, after all, but few, the collection is highly valuable and interesting. The series of vases and of terracottas are particularly magnificent; among the bronzes and engraved stones there are likewise some first-class specimens; and, finally, the medals, which were without exception found in the country, are well classified and numerous. This last, however, is probably the department in which there will be most forgeries to be thrown out whenever the final revision of the collection takes place.

Justice, then, should be done to the generous efforts of the antiquaries of Lecce. They have done, and are doing day by day, all that is in their power to preserve, collect, describe, and classify the monuments of their province; and it is earnestly to be desired that the same should be done in every province of Italy. The archaeologist who visits the Terra d'Otranto does not find himself, as he might imagine beforehand, in a wild and unexplored country. Even in the smallest towns he is tempted to say, like the Greek shipwrecked mariner who espied geometrical figures drawn on the sand of the shore on which he had been cast up by the sea: "Courage! I see traces of men." Nor is it only vestiges of the dead past that will meet him; he will find himself among living scholars who will receive him with the most gracious and thoughtful hospitality; who will put themselves at his disposal so absolutely as even to embarrass him by that refinement of kindness which the Greeks so well called *φιλoxenia*; who will vie with one another in doing him the honours of the country; who will escort him with delight to all that he has to see because they know it beforehand. In a word, he will everywhere find abundant preparations for his task; and all he has to do is to entrust himself to their conduct in order to gather in, even in a hurried tour, a rich harvest of facts and observations which he has merely to contrast and to combine.

MEGALITHIC MONUMENTS.

One of the points which most strangely distinguish the Terra d'Otranto from the other parts of the mainland of Italy is the great number of megalithic monuments, or, at least, of a certain class of such antiquities. I allude to the species of *menhirs* which present most analogy to the *Stantare* of Corsica and the *pedras fittas* or *pedras longas* of Sardinia, and which are called by the inhabitants of the country *pietre fitte* or *Sannù*. Native archaeologists have noted their existence at Muro-Leccese, on the road from Lecce to Merino, as well as near Carpignano, Corigliano d'Otranto, Santa Lucia in Martano, and Palazzano, a few miles from Taranto. In the course of my own tour, I observed others near Giurdignano; near Sopersano, between Maglie and Ruffano; near Ruffano itself; close to the Specchia di Santa-Teresa, on the high downs above Ruffano; and, lastly, as you enter the village of Patù, near the Capo di Leuca.

It is noteworthy that no monument of this class exists in the districts of Fasano, Ceglie, Oria, and Brindisi. With the exception of that of Palazzano, which is in the *circondario* of Taranto, they are entirely confined to the extremity of the Iapygian peninsula, beyond a line drawn from sea to sea, between Lecce and Gallipoli.

The *pietra fitta* near the Specchia di Santa-Teresa is the only one which presents to a certain extent the shapeless aspect characteristic of our *menhirs*. All the rest have the appearance of long beams of stone, narrow and less thick than they are wide, squared with a certain

amount of care, and hewn on the precise spot on which they stand from the banks of soft white limestone flush with the surface of the soil. They are fixed at the lower extremity into a socket formed at the surface of these same banks of stone. In some cases the original builders so arranged that the natural rock in which they were planted should form a kind of square pedestal, roughly shaped by the hand of man.

If the *pietre fitte* of the territory of Otranto must necessarily be compared with the *menhirs* of Western Europe, although denoting a more advanced stage of industry in their execution, the same province—so far, at least, as I am aware—contains nothing similar to the *dolmens* and covered ways. But it is probably allowable to classify with the megaliths, though it is obviously of natural origin, the remarkable rocking-stone of the neighbouring village of Giuggianello. This is a block of limestone in the shape of an oval lens, measuring 15·60 mètres in circuit, 5·70 mètres at its greatest diameter and 2·85 mètres at its smallest, and 2·30 mètres at its greatest thickness. With the point of rock which holds it in equilibrium, it presents very much the appearance of a mushroom on its stalk, and a very gentle touch is enough to set it in motion. This stone is called "*La furticiddhu de la vecchia de la Manni*," and it is invested with a sacred character in the eyes of the peasants of the neighbourhood, who perform pilgrimages to it. But what gives it a peculiar interest from the archaeological point of view is that, as recognised by Signor L. de Simone, who was the first to call attention to it, it is scarcely possible to doubt that it is alluded to in a passage of the treatise *περί θαυμασίων ἀκούστων*, falsely attributed to Aristotle. This runs as follows:—

"In the remotest part of Iapygia there is a stone so huge that it would be almost impossible to carry it away on a chariot. But Herakles raised it without an effort, and threw it behind him; and it so poised itself that it can be moved merely by touching it with the finger."

FRANÇOIS LENORMANT.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

We understand that de Neuville's great picture "*The Cemetery of St. Privat*" will be exhibited during the coming season by Messrs. Dowdeswell at their gallery in New Bond Street. The incident represented is the last desperate resistance made on August 18, 1870, in the churchyard of St. Privat by the French, consisting of the 9th battalion of Chasseurs and the 4th, 10th, and 12th regiments of the Line—who were left in the burning village to cover the retreat of Marshal Canrobert—against the Royal Prussian Guard, the Prussian Corps, and the Saxon Corps. Overpowered by the numbers which poured through every inlet into the churchyard, the last of the French, defending their ground inch by inch, were either killed or taken prisoners.

THE Queen, before her departure for Mentone, acknowledged in a gracefully worded letter the pleasure it has given her to receive a special large-paper copy of Mr. Tuer's *Bartolozzi and his Works*.

A COLLECTION of original drawings, made for Dalziel's Bible Gallery, is now on view at the Fine Art Society's Rooms, in New Bond Street. There are nine works by Sir F. Leighton, three by Mr. G. F. Watts, eleven by Mr. E. J. Poynter, and works by Messrs. Holman Hunt, E. Armitage, F. Madox Brown, F. Sandys, F. R. Pickersgill, and other artists of distinction. Some of the works have a special interest from the fact that they are drawn on wood.

THE building which has been erected by Miss Marianne North just inside the northern entrance of Kew Gardens is fast approaching completion, and will be opened to the public on May 15. The structure (from a design by Mr. J. Fergusson) is externally very simple, and is surrounded by a verandah, under which seats are placed for the convenience of visitors. The gallery within is finely proportioned and well lighted, and the walls are surrounded by a dado of wood-panelling, every panel being a specimen of the choicest wood of one or other of the tropical countries, the scenery and vegetation of which are represented in the paintings with which the walls are lined. These beautiful and instructive oil studies, some 1,200 or 1,500 in number, represent the labour of eight or ten years, and were all painted from nature by Miss North in Brazil, Japan, Borneo, Java, the West India Islands, Australia, New Zealand, India, Ceylon, &c., &c. The whole of this precious and original collection will, on May 15, be presented to the nation by Miss North, together with the building which she has erected at her own expense to contain them.

M. ODILON REDON, the exhibition of whose sketches at the office of *Le Gaulois* is now creating a great sensation, has published (Paris: G. Fischbacher) a collection of lithographic designs inscribed to Edgar Allan Poe. A French critic, reviewing M. Redon's work, has truly characterised this artist by saying that to him, more suitably even than to Beaudelaire, might be applied Victor Hugo's apophthegm, that he has created *un frisson nouveau*. The originality and power of the sketches gathered into this album cannot be gainsaid; they are replete with imagination; but they lack the element which is the soul of art—beauty. Lord Verulam's dictum, that there is no beauty without strangeness in its proportions, would appear to have become distorted in M. Redon's eyes into—strangeness only is beautiful. Despite their intensely horrible grotesqueness, they possess a weird fascination, nor, once examined, will they be readily forgotten.

A SECOND edition of Leonardo da Vinci's *Treatise on Painting*, from the well-known old MS. in the Vatican Library, has just been published by the German painter, Herr Heinrich Ludwig. The first edition (which is very inaccurate) was edited by Manzi in 1817. In Herr Ludwig's new edition the Italian text is accompanied by a German translation, and by an extensive commentary, which, however, does not refer to the striking differences between the MS. in the Vatican and the still existing MSS. in Leonardo's own handwriting.

WE are to have another book about Millet. M. Amiot, of Cherbourg, has collected photographs of all Millet's early works (mostly portraits) which he could find in the neighbourhood, and proposes to publish them with such information as he can gather about the artist's early life and struggles.

THE appearance of Mr. Hamerton's splendid new volume on *The Graphic Arts* (Seeley) is in every way worthy of its subject, the author, and the publisher. The greatest care has evidently been taken with the illustrations, which are exquisitely printed, most of them from plates produced with the assistance of photography, by one or other of the new "processes." Excellent are the imitations of charcoal designs by Messrs. Goupil, of woodcuts by Messrs. A. and W. Dawson, and of etchings by M. Armand Durand, but perhaps the most wonderful facsimile of all is that of a lead-pencil drawing by Turner, executed by M. Dujardin.

M. CAMILLE LÉCUYER, whose magnificent collection of Greek pottery formed one of the attractions at the Trocadéro in 1878, has begun

the publication of a series of portfolios illustrating the choicest specimens. The first of these (Paris: Rollin and Feuardent) contains twenty-one plates, with descriptive text by MM. de Witte, Fr. Lenormant, and others. The price is thirty francs.

M. VACQUIER, the architect recently charged by the municipality of Paris with the duty of supervising all demolition and digging from an archaeological point of view, has justified his office by finding and preserving an old Roman bas-relief near the Boulevard Saint-Marcel. Unfortunately, the inscription has been obliterated. Similar remains have been found on the site of the Roman road which passed right through the *cité*, or *île de France*.

A LITTLE pamphlet has been published at Liège by M. A. de Ceuleneer upon the ancient Christian tomb discovered near Tongres in January of last year. The tomb is a double one, constructed for the most part of bricks. Some bones, gold and glass beads, and the remains of other ornaments were found inside. But the main interest of the discovery lies in traces of fresco painting, and of an inscription, which can be seen on the partition wall. M. de Ceuleneer is disposed to assign the date to the beginning of the fourth century, before the Teutonic invasions.

It is stated that Dr. Isidoro Falchi, inspector of excavations for the Campiglia Marittima, has discovered, on the hill of Colonna, the site of an ancient city, which he identifies, on the evidence of some coins and other relics, as that of Vetulonia, an important city of Etruria.

THE *Revue critique* states that a Catalogue of the objects preserved in the Tchinnli-Kiosk Museum of Antiquities at Constantinople has been prepared by a student at the Ecole française of Athens, and will shortly be published. The collection in question has been arranged by Hamdi-Bey, who is Director of the Turkish School of Fine Art.

THE STAGE.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

EVEN if the production of "*Romeo and Juliet*" should add little to the reputation of Mr. Irving as an actor—a point as to which, notwithstanding some disadvantages on the actor's part, I am considerably doubtful—it will be found to have afforded another instance of his sagacity as a manager. There was an old-fashioned idea that in many of the arts a high standard of taste was sure to be costly to its possessor; there was an impression, even until quite lately, that an insensibility nearly as strongly marked as the insensibility of the general public was a quality indispensable for the man who would cater for the public wants. But this somewhat cynical belief has of late suffered certain rude shocks. In journalism the sensational leader, in picture dealing the profuse recommendation of tawdry and impudent design, and in theatrical management the proved capacity to out-do your professional brother in the depths of an ungainly realism have, in conspicuous instances, failed of the success that has somehow come to those caterers for the world who have known how to be a little in advance of the world, and who have dared as public persons to exercise the taste which they possess in private. In a word, it is beginning sometimes to be successful to look at your enterprise—whatever your enterprise

may be—from a high and liberal standpoint. The intelligent newspaper manager of the day presses literature into journalism; the intelligent picture dealer ceases to recommend the vulgar and commonplace—nay, very possibly prides himself a little too much on his appreciation of the eccentric and his insight into the odd; and the intelligent director of theatres brings general culture and artistic taste to bear upon matters from which a dozen years ago culture and taste were generally divorced. One of the pleasantest things to remember in connexion with this Lyceum revival of "Romeo and Juliet" will be the evidence it has afforded of the employment of knowledge, skill, and artistic sensibility.

No single performance in "Romeo and Juliet" can be selected as a great piece of acting, though there are many good bits; but the *ensemble* is excellent. The hero and heroine, the pair of star-crossed lovers, play their part in the midst of the broils of two great families and of the splendour and gaiety of Italian life—a life still not devoid of just those sudden contrasts of fortune which it is the habit to associate more particularly with the conditions of modern existence. Perfection of accessory, an unremitting beauty of scenic effect, have been attained. Not only money, but high taste and the thoughts of instructed people, have been lavished on the surroundings of the persons of the drama. In itself, this is obviously to be praised—it is to be recognised with cordiality. I think, nevertheless, that the degree to which the elaboration of the setting has been carried weakens rather than strengthens the illusion which the play should produce. It is an instance of true commercial, as well as general, intelligence: the scenery and appointments are such that they would draw the public for several months even if the Romeo and the Juliet were little short of ludicrous, or if, with a tolerable hero and heroine, the cast were generally weak. But neither of these things happens. The most popular actor and one of the most popular actresses of the day are in the leading parts—they have their shortcomings, as we shall immediately hint, but they are too skilful to be ludicrous; the general cast, instead of being weak, is, save in one or two cases, almost as strong as it is nowadays possible to make it. But yet it is the scenery that dominates; the "warmth, life, and romance" are communicated, it may be, but in unaccustomed ways. When the visit has been paid, and this and that vision of

"Fair Verona, where we lay our scene,"

has passed before the eye, what is it that the eye most retains and the mind most remembers? Is it—to put the thing in that interrogative form which commended itself particularly to Mr. Chadband in his discourses—is it the course of the story? Is it the personality of the lovers? Or, is it not rather this gesture of chivalry and that of grace, and the remembrance of moonlit gardens, of a street fight (organised by Angelo), of a dance performed exquisitely, and of a gathering crowd on the deep stairs of the Capulet's vault? And yet the acting is not insignificant. But—and here is the

point we must needs insist upon—it would have taken not only genius, but faultless genius, to dominate over such surroundings. The surroundings are now and then a splendid encumbrance. The preparation of them involves long waits, in which the interest of the story must necessarily seem to wane. The presentation of them continually invites the attention to new beauties of detail, and the necessary business of the play suffers meanwhile. At least that is how I feel it—that there is a point beyond which scenic perfection only arouses a disturbing curiosity; people are intrigued to know what is the last thing ingenuity has devised. The profound impression created by Mr. Irving in Hamlet—I am not at all sure he would have created it had "Hamlet" been mounted with quite the magnificence of the present play.

There is little reason to find fault with Mr. Irving for not attempting to look like a smooth and comely lad. His judgment is displayed by his very avoidance of the effort. You must take a man as he is—the manliness and energy of early middle age must atone for the absence of a softer charm. Elaborate making-up will only make him look older, and, as in the case of Delaunay at the Français, you think a man really older than his years when you see him engaged in a fruitless design to compass the graces of adolescence. Mr. Irving's complete activity and alertness, his picturesqueness of aspect, and his continual intelligence of the character, do not allow him to be an absolutely ideal Romeo; but they allow him to be a Romeo of impulse, fire, and passion. And how about Juliet? Fire and passion are her requisites likewise—they are her requisites above all—and fire and passion are conspicuously missing in the Juliet of Miss Terry. In the balcony-scene she is satisfactory; in the potion-scene and in the vault-scene she is inefficient; that is to say, the Juliet that she represents is fascinated, but not consumed. In the ball-scene, the actress makes welcome display of all her familiar graces; in the balcony-scene, she is genuinely suggestive—her Juliet is under the necessary spell. No little art is shown in her winsomeness with the Nurse; and her single line of quiet reproach to the Nurse, later on, "You have comforted me marvellously," is said with a significance strongly marked, and a reality happily found. But the latest scenes are wanting in the imagination of tragedy. Nothing is called from out of the depths. The actress deals with tragedy like an eighteenth-century portrait-painter—like Romney, for instance. The first word is grace—but so is the last.

Of the remaining performances, that of the Nurse by Mrs. Stirling has been most praised. It is a remarkable character-picture; and, were it not for a certain under-lying coldness which I seem to trace always in Mrs. Stirling's emotion, it would be wholly delightful. The under-lying coldness may, I allow, in the present circumstance be exactly appropriate—it suggests well enough the unconscious selfishness of the old, in whom the sources of feeling run dry. The person here suggested is not bad-hearted, or without some moderate share of feeling for others; but she and her own dullish interests are

the centre of the world, and to anything approaching a passion of affection she is—simply inaccessible. Miss Louisa Payne's Lady Capulet is a sensible representation of a youthful matron—"much on your years," she says to Juliet, who was fourteen, "was I a mother made": Lady Capulet is much younger than her lord. Miss Payne represents her elegance well, and also that polite indifference to her child which Shakspere, with prophetic eye, discerned in the typical woman of society. Mr. Terriss is a spirited and noisy Mercutio of the accepted fashion, delivering with only too much zeal to the audience, instead of to the stage, his speech about Queen Mab. The enthusiasm of his description carries people with him; but his own enthusiasm is in excess of his judgment. Mr. George Alexander is excellent as the Count Paris; and Mr. Mead is perfect as the Apothecary, the brief scene between this actor and Mr. Irving being one of the most telling and vivid in the play. I often like Mr. Howe, but I know no reason why Capulet should be suggestive of a strong English Conservative, deeply charged with the peculiar sacredness of vested interests.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

MUSIC.

RECENT CONCERTS.

ON Monday evening last week Mdme. Schumann made her first appearance at the Popular Concerts, and played Schumann's fantasia in C (op. 17), dedicated to Liszt. Mdme. Schumann's playing, whether from an intellectual or poetical point of view, has lost none of its power and charm; it is, of course, only natural that she should every year lose rather than gain in physical strength, but her store of vigour and energy is by no means exhausted, and she must still be regarded as one of the greatest of living players. The public applauded not only the player, but also the noble work which she chose for her *début*. It is one of Schumann's most elaborate compositions for the pianoforte, and a truly inspired work, not containing a single uninteresting bar from beginning to end. Schumann has prefixed to this fantasia a short motto from Schlegel, but we think his original idea was still more appropriate. The work was to be called "Obulus," and the three movements were to be named respectively "Ruinen" (Ruins), "Triumphbogen" (Triumphal Arch), and "Sternenkranz" (Crown of Stars). Perhaps from a feeling of modesty, Mdme. Schumann has hitherto refrained from playing very much of her husband's music; but, as Robert Schumann is now universally appreciated and admired, and as Mdme. Schumann stands unrivalled as an exponent of his works, we hope that this season she will not fail to draw largely from that source. If she should give a pianoforte recital, why should it not be a Schumann recital? The programme included Beethoven's quartett in E minor (op. 59, No. 2), magnificently played by Herren Joachim, Ries, and Straus, and Signor Piatti.

Last Saturday afternoon Mdme. Schumann made her second appearance at St. James's Hall, and gave a most impressive rendering of Beethoven's sonata, "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour." Max Bruch's Hebrew melody, "Kol Nidrei," played a short time ago, was also repeated, with the addition of the harp accompaniment (Mr. Putman). We think the organ might also have been employed as a substitute for the orchestral accompaniments.

On Monday evening Mme. Schumann performed Beethoven's sonata in E flat (op. 27, No. 1). Her rather hurried tempo of the *andante* movement was certainly open to exception. A very interesting feature, however, of the programme was the first performance at these concerts of Schumann's *Fantaisie stücke* (op. 88) for piano, violin, and violoncello. The four movements of which this work is composed, although by no means elaborate, are full of grace and humour; the second and fourth (*humoreske* and *finale*) in particular are lively and characteristic.

At the third concert of the Philharmonic Society last Thursday, the programme contained no less than four novelties. Mr. F. Corder most satisfactorily conducted his concert-overture, "Ossian," originally intended as the prelude to a grand opera on the subject of "Fingal." His themes are somewhat peculiar, but are treated in a clear and skilful manner; and the orchestration is most effective. The next novelty produced, written for chorus and orchestra, was Brahms' cantata, "Nänie." The music is both interesting and full of ingenuity, but comes as a disappointment after the charmingly original and poetical setting of the same words by Hermann Goetz. The latter felt his subject intensely, and every note of his music breathes the spirit of the words. The ecclesiastical strains of Brahms are, however, unsuitable to the poem, and leave the listener frigid and unsatisfied. The performance of this by no means easy work was good. The other two novelties do not require any detailed description; the one was a youthful work by Mendelssohn—a *scena* excellently sung by Mme. Patey—and a solo and chorus, "The Water Nymph," of Rubinstein. Herr Joachim played Mendelssohn's concerto in his accustomed unapproachable style. The programme included Beethoven's "Eroica" and Spohr's "Jessonda."

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

Now ready, in super royal folio, half-bound in russia or morocco, with gilt titles and edges, price £6 6s.

THE STATISTICAL ATLAS OF ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Edited by G. PHILLIPS BEVAN, F.S.S., F.G.S., &c.

The Work is divided into Fifteen Groups, each group including Three Maps with small Plans of the Capitals, one for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland (on the same scale), the whole Atlas thus containing Forty-five Maps. Each Group is accompanied by copious Letterpress, bringing its Statistics up to the latest date. The following subjects are treated upon—

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. RELIGIOUS. | 9. LEGAL. |
| 2. EDUCATIONAL. | 10. RAILWAY and TELEGRAPH. |
| 3. INDUSTRIAL. | 11. SANITARY. |
| 4. CRIMINAL. | 12. GEOLOGICAL and MINING. |
| 5. POOR LAW and PAUPERISM. | 13. HYDROGRAPHICAL (WATER SUPPLY). |
| 6. MARINE (COMMERCIAL). | 14. POLITICAL. |
| 7. AGRICULTURAL. | 15. POPULATION. |
| 8. MILITARY and NAVAL. | |

No efforts have been spared to make the information reliable, and as full as is compatible with clear delineation; and it is confidently hoped that the result is an illustrated compendium of British statistics which will form a unique work of standard reference.

"It is evident that an atlas of this kind, under such competent editorship as that of Mr. Bevan, will prove of service for a great variety of purposes."—*Times*.

"The work will be a valuable assistance to those who desire, as everyone should, to know the real condition of their own country."—*Economist*.

"When complete, this series, which has so far been compiled with great care and attention, will form a valuable work of reference."—*Globe*.

Prospectuses on application.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, Edinburgh; and 6, Paternoster-buildings, London, E.C.

Now ready, large 8vo, cloth, 390 pp., 106 Woodcuts, price 8s.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, AND OF NORTH AND SOUTH WALES.

By W. JEROME HARRISON, F.G.S.,

Science Demonstrator for the Birmingham School Board, late Curator Leicester Town Museum.

To the detailed description of the Geological Features of each County, there are added lists of the local Scientific Societies, Museums, Maps and Memoirs of the Geological Survey, and the more important books and papers written by private workers.

LONDON: KELLY & CO., 51, GREAT QUEEN STREET, W.C.; and
SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO., STATIONERS' HALL COURT, E.C.

HUMOROUS READINGS.

IF you want a Good Laugh, Read "MEN'S WRONGS, occasionally called WOMEN'S RIGHTS;" also, by the same Author, "A NIGHT with a BABY." Cause endless fun, and roars of laughter.

"Produce merriment, whether read in the fireside circle or in public."
Price 1s. 1d., in stamps, or 1s., Postal Order, for the two, post-free.

JOSEPH FRANKS, Barrowfield, West Bromwich, near Birmingham.

Now ready, Vol. XII.—EGYPTIAN TEXTS.

RECORDS of the PAST:

Being English Translations of the Assyrian and Egyptian Monuments. Published under the sanction of the Society of Biblical Archaeology. Edited by S. BIRCH, LL.D.

With an Index to the Contents of the Series. Cloth, 3s. 6d.

London: S. RAOSTER & SONS, 15, Paternoster-row.

1882 EDITION of DEBRETT has over 125 pp. more matter than last year. [Just ready.]

DEBRETT for 1882 is corrected to two months' later date than other similar works.

DEBRETT for 1882 furnishes ten times more information respecting Living Members of the Nobility and lateral Branches than all other kindred books combined.

DEBRETT'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE, and TITLES of COURTESY for 1882. Price 27s. 6d., handsomely bound; or in 2 vols., 15s. 6d., each.

London: DEAN & SON; and all Booksellers.

DO YOU WANT A GOOD ATLAS for a PRESENT or OTHERWISE?

LETTS'S POPULAR.

They are the Newest, the Best, the Cheapest, and contain information not to be found in any other.

SERIES ONE.—Thirty-six General Maps, with Consulting Index. SERIES TWO.—Forty Maps of British Empire, including India, on Large Scale, with Plans of Towns and Cities, Geological Maps, &c.

PRICES OF EITHER SERIES.
Paper Edition. Boards, 10s. 6d.; cloth, 12s. 6d.; half-calf or morocco, 17s. 6d.; full morocco, 35s. 6d.
Cloth Mounted Edition. Cloth, 25s.; half-calf or morocco, 31s. 6d.; full morocco, 43s.

BRITISH IMPERIAL ATLAS:

being the two foregoing bound together.
Seventy-Six Maps and Plans, and Consulting Index of 23,000 Names.

PAPEL EDITION. Cloth boards, gilt edges £1 10
Half-calf or morocco, gilt edges 1 11 6
Full morocco, for Presentation 2 12 6
CLOTH MOUNTED EDITION. Cloth boards 2 7 6
Half-calf or morocco, gilt edges 2 14 0
Full morocco, for Presentation 4 4 0

Prospectuses from all Booksellers and Stationers, or
LETTS (LIMITED), LONDON BRIDGE, E.C.

TRÜBNER & CO'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE:

Its History, People, and Products.

By W. W. HUNTER, C.I.E., LL.D. Demy 8vo, cloth, 16s.

COMPARATIVE HISTORY of the EGYPTIAN and MESOPOTAMIAN RELIGIONS.

By P. C. TIELE. Vol. I., HISTORY of the EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION. Translated from the Dutch, with the assistance of the Author, by J. BALLINGAL. Post 8vo, cloth. [Nearly ready.]

THE ESSAYS and DIALOGUES of GIACOMO LEOPARDI.

Translated by CHARLES EDWARDES. With Biographical Sketch. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

TRÜBNER'S SERIES OF SIMPLIFIED GRAMMARS of the PRINCIPAL ASIATIC and EUROPEAN LANGUAGES.

Edited by E. H. PALMER, M.A., Lord Almoner's Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and Examiner in Hindustani to H.M. Civil Service Commission.

HINDUSTANI, PERSIAN, and ARABIC.

By the EDITOR. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s. [Now ready.]

TRÜBNER'S CATALOGUE of DICTIONARIES and GRAMMARS of the PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES and DIALECTS of the WORLD.

Second Edition, considerably Enlarged and Revised, with an Alphabetical Index. A Guide for Students and Booksellers. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

GENJI MONOGATARI: the Most Celebrated of the Classical Japanese Romances.

Translated by SUYEMATZ KENCHO, Attaché to the Japanese Legation in London. Crown 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

A SON of BELIAL: Autobiographical Sketches.

By NITHAM TRADLEG, University of Bosphorus. Crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.

TSUNI—HGOAM: The Supreme Being of the Khoi-Khoi.

By T. HAHN, Ph.D., Custodian of the Grey Collection, Cape Town. Post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE RELIGIONS of INDIA. By A. Barth.

Authorised Translation by Rev. J. WOOD. Post 8vo, cloth, 16s.

YUSUF and ZULAIKHA: A Poem. By Jāmi.

Translated from the Persian into English Verse, by R. T. H. GRIFFITH. Post 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

XVII. OPUSCULES. By Juan de Valdes.

Translated from the Spanish and Italian, and Edited by JOHN T. BETTS. Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

DR. BREEN'S PRACTICE: a Novel. By W. D. Howells.

Crown 8vo, cloth, 6s.

THE EMPEROR: a Romance. By GEORG EBERS, Author of "Uarda," &c. From the German, by CLARA BELL. Authorised Edition, Revised and Corrected. 2 vols., fcap. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.

EPISODES in the LIVES of MEN, WOMEN, and LOVERS. By Edith Simcox.

Crown 8vo, cloth.

CONTENTS.

In Memoriam.
Consolation.
A Hymn.
Someone had Blundered.
Midsummer Morn.
At Anchor.

Men, our Brothers.
Love and Friendship.
Looking in the Glass.
The Shadow of Death.
Eclipse.
Sat est Vixisse.

LONDON: TRÜBNER & CO., LUDGATE HILL.

THEATRES.

COURT THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. EDWARD CLARE.
(Under the direction of Mr. JOHN CLAYTON.)
To-night, at 8.45, THE MANAGER,
by E. C. BERNARD.
Preceded, at 8, by MY LITTLE GIRL.
Box-office open daily from 11 till 5. No fees.

DURRY LANE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS.
PANTOMIME.
To-night, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. EDGAR BRUCE.
To-night, at 8.40, a new Comedy in three acts, called THE COLONEL.
Preceded, at 7.50, by THE MARBLE ARCH.
Doors open at 7.30. Carriages at 11. Box-office open daily from 11 till 5, under the control of Mr. MILLER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. ALEX. HENDERSON.
(Under the direction of Miss HILDA HILTON.)
To-night, at 7.30, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENTS.
At 8.15, THE FAST COACH.
At 9.30, PLUTO; OR, LITTLE ORPHEUS AND HIS LUTE.
Doors open at 7.

Now ready, crown 8vo, 4s. 6d.

M. T. CICERONIS de LEGIBUS LIBRI

TRES. A Revised Text, with English Notes. By W. D. FEARMAN, M.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Cambridge: J. HALL & SON.

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, & CO.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, & CO.

THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY,

74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.C.

(Twenty doors west of Muller's Library.)

NOTICE! The address changed as above in the re-numbering of Oxford-street

The AUTOTYPE COMPANY are producers of Book Illustrations by the Autotype and Sawyer's Collotype Processes. Employed by the Trustees of the British Museum, Palaeographical, Numismatical, Royal Geographical, and other learned Societies.

Facsimiles of Medals and Coins, Ancient MSS., Paintings, Drawings, Sketches, Views and Portraits from Nature, &c.

AUTOTYPE represents permanent photography, with unique powers of artistic expression.

AUTOTYPE is celebrated for its noble collection of Copies of the OLD MASTERS, and for numerous fine examples of MODERN ART selected from the works of Reynolds, Turner, Poynter, Meissonier, Corot, De Neuville, Burne-Jones, Rossetti, Cava Thomas, &c., &c., &c.

MUSEO DEL PRADO, MADRID.

Subscription Issue of 307 Autotype reproductions of Paintings in this Celebrated Gallery, comprising 34 examples of Murillo, 48 Velasquez, 11 Raphael, 25 Titian, 16 Van Dyck, 23 Rubens, &c. For particulars and terms, apply to the MANAGER.

"AUTOTYPE IN RELATION TO HOUSEHOLD ART." With Three Illustrations, 51 pp., free to any address.

PICTURES CLEANED, RESTORED, FRAMED.

To adorn the walls of Home with Artistic Masterpieces at little cost visit the AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY, 74, New Oxford-street, W.C.

The Works, Ealing Dene, Middlesex.

General Manager, W. S. BIRD. Director of the Works, J. R. SAWYER.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES,

THREADENED STREET, E.C.; CHANCING CROSS, S.W.;

OXFORD STREET (corner of Vero-street), W.

FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.
LIFE. Established 1810. Specially low rates for Young Lives. Immediate settlement of Claims.

ASSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

ASSURANCE AGAINST RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE.

ASSURANCE AGAINST FATAL ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

ASSURANCE OF EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

The Oldest and Largest Company, insuring against Accidents of all kinds.

The Rt. Hon. Lord KINNAIRD, Chairman.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL AND RESERVE, £340,000.

MODERATE PREMIUMS.

Bonus allowed to Insurers after Five Years.

£1,700,000

HAS BEEN PAID AS COMPENSATION.

Apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, the Local Agents, or

64, CORNHILL,

Or 8, GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, CHANCING CROSS, LONDON

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SAFETY

MATCHES.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

ADVANTAGES.

Are not POISONOUS.

Are free from SMELL.

Are manufactured

Without Phosphorus

Are perfectly harmless

To the Operatives employed

Are very DAMP PROOF

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

EIGHT PRIZE MEDALS.

PROTECTION TO HEALTH.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY.

SURPLUS BOOKS ON SALE.

THE MARCH LIST OF SURPLUS BOOKS

IS NOW READY,

And will be forwarded post-free on application.

A Large Assortment of Standard Works, suitable for Public Libraries or for Private Collectors, and comprising some of the most important Recent Publications in English Literature, Foreign Literature, and Music, are now offered for Sale at Greatly Reduced Prices.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY LIBRARY (LIMITED),

NEW BOND STREET, W.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878. First Award and Medal, Sydney, 1880; Melbourne, 1881.

FRY'S COCOA EXTRACT

GUARANTEED PURE COCOA ONLY.

It is strongly recommended to all who appreciate the full flavour and fine aroma of Cocoa,

"It is strictly pure, and well manufactured in every way."—W. W. STODDART, F.I.C., F.C.S., City Analyst, Bristol.

"If properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."

Food, Water, and Air, Edited by Dr. HASSALL.

Try also FRY'S CARACAS COCOA.—"A delicious preparation."

FIFTEEN PRIZE MEDALS awarded to J. S. FRY & SONS.

TO PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS

and PERIODICALS.—WYMAN & SONS, Printers of the *Builder*, the *Printing Times*, *Knowledge*, *Truth*, *Capital* & *Labour*, the *Furniture Gazette*, the *Review*, and other high-class Publications, call attention to the facilities they possess for the COMPLETE, ECONOMIC, and PUNCTUAL PRODUCTION OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE, whether illustrated or plain. Estimates furnished to Proprietors of New Periodicals, for either Printing, or Printing and Publishing.—74 and 75, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG.

THE PERFECT DRESSING BAG.

THE PERFECT TRAVELLING BAG.

FISHER'S STEEL-BANDED, SOLID-LEATHER FORTMANTHAUS.

A New Article, Registered.

FISHER'S DRESSING BAGS.

CATALOGUES POST-FREE.

FISHER, 188, STRAND.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK,

Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.

Current Accounts opened according to the usual practice of other Bankers,

and interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances when not drawn below £25. No commission charged for keeping Accounts.

The Bank also receives money on Deposits at Three per cent. Interest, repayable on demand.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers, free of charge, the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other Securities and Valuables; the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

A Pamphlet, with full particulars, on application.

1st March, 1880. FRANCIS HAVENSCROFT, Manager.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC

Purifies and Enriches the Blood.

Strengthens the Nerves and Muscular System.

Promotes Appetite and Improves Digestion.

Animates the Spirits and Mental Faculties.

Thoroughly recruits the general bodily health, and induces a powerful healthy condition of the Nervous and Physical Forces.

FURNISH your HOUSES or APARTMENTS

THROUGHOUT

ON

MOEDER'S HIRE SYSTEM.

The original, best, and most liberal.

Cash prices.

No extra charge for time given.

Illustrated Price Catalogue, with full particulars of terms, post-free.

F. MOEDER,

245, 249, 250, Tottenham-court-road, and 19, 23, and 21, Marlwell-street, W.

Established 1852.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE, LOMBARD STREET

and CHANCING CROSS, LONDON.—Established 1748.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning effected in all parts of the world.

Loss claims arranged with promptitude and liberality.

JOHN J. BROOKFIELD, Secretary.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Restores the Colour to Gray Hair in a few days. The best, safest, and cheapest. Quite equal to expensive ones sold by Chemists and Hairdressers.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN.—A

solid combination for Derangement of the Liver, particularly when arising from slight congestion. By gently stimulating the action of the liver, and slightly moving the bowels, the heavy, crowsy feeling, with sensations of fulness, headache, pain beneath the shoulders, and other indications of Dyspepsia are removed. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is much safer than calomel or blue pill, and quite as effective for removing bile.—Prepared by J. FRYER, 237, Tottenham-court-road, London, whose name must be on the label.—Bottles 2s. 9d. and 1s. 6d. each. Sold by all Chemists.

BRAND & CO.'S OWN SAUCE,

SOUPS, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, and

POTTED MEATS & YORK & GAME PIES

Also

ESSENCE of BEEF, BEEF TEA,

TURTLE SOUP, and JELLY, and other

SPECIALITIES for INVALIDS.

CAUTION—BEWARE of IMITATIONS.

SOLE ADDRESS—

11, LITTLE STANHOPE STREET,

MAYFAIR, W.

BLINDNESS

AT LEAST ONE-FOURTH of those suffering from BLINDNESS can clearly trace their calamity to the use of COMMON SPECTACLES, imperfectly adapted to their sight by ignorant pretenders to optical science.

MR. HENRY LAURANCE, F.S.S.,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

3, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Square, London,

can be personally consulted, and his IMPROVED SPECTACLES supplied,

at the above address daily (Saturdays and Sundays excepted) from 10 to 4.

Mr. LAURANCE's engagements at various institutions prevent him from being personally consulted at any other time.

Sir JULIUS HENKING, Manchester-square, London, writes:—"I have tried the principal opticians in London without success, but your spectacles

suit me admirably, both for reading and walking. The clearness of your

glasses as compared with others is really surprising."

Dr. BIRD, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much

improved and admirably relieved at my age (82). I can now read the

smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye."

Mr. LAURANCE's Pamphlet on Spectacles, free by post, containing 200

testimonials similar to above, including John Lowe, Esq., M.D., J.P., Lynn,

Physician to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton;

Lieut.-Gen. Macmillan, Brentwood; The Rev. Mother Abbess, S. Mary's

Abbey, Hendon; John South, Esq., J.P., Mayor of Cambridge; Sarah Jane

Jamieson, Jellishoff, Byrcalla; Baron Dowdell, Calcutta; Major Friecke,

The Avenue, Brighton; &c.

Established 27 years. Consultation free.

The First Number of "THE GOVERNESS" will be ready on March 23rd, 1882.
Orders should be given to Booksellers at once.



A LADIES' LITERARY MONTHLY.

CONDUCTED BY JOSEPH HUGHES.

Price 6d.; post-free, 7d. Three Months, 1s. 11d.; Six Months, 3s. 9d.; One Year, 7s. 6d.

CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME I.

1. Professor Bain, Author of "Education as a Science," on
"THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH."
2. W. C. Coupland, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer on Mental and
Moral Science, Bedford College, London.
"THE DISCIPLINE OF THE MIND."
*These Papers, which will be completed by November, are intended to cover the New Section in School Management prescribed for Second-Year Students (Male and Female) at the Certificate Examination of 1882.
To Students who contemplate taking the new Teachers' Diploma of the London University, they will also prove invaluable.*
3. Rev. Sir George W. Cox, Bart., M.A., on
"POPULAR MYTHOLOGY."
Under the above heading it is intended to form an interesting Dictionary of Mythology. The value of this, to young Teachers especially, is apparent.
4. Emily Shirreff, President of the Fröbel Society.
"THE KINDERGARTEN AT HOME."
5. Emily G. Jones (of the London Institute for the Advancement of Plain Needlework, and Examiner in Needlework to the Leicester School Board).
"HOW TO TEACH PLAIN NEEDLEWORK."
*In these Articles an attempt will be made to show how, by adopting a sound system of simultaneous teaching, the work of the Code can be done with ease.
Every Month a New and Original Pattern of a Child's Garment, suited to the Instructions contained in the Number, will be given away.*
6. Lady Benedict.
"HOW TO TEACH THE PIANOFORTE TO YOUNG BEGINNERS."
7. Mrs. Wigley, Author of "Our Home Work."
"HOW TO TEACH DOMESTIC ECONOMY."
8. Rev. J. G. Wood, M.A., F.L.S., Author of "Homes without Hands."
"AT THE ZOO WITH MR. WOOD."
9. James Bailey, Head-Master of the Southlands Training College for Schoolmistresses.
"INFANT TEACHERS' NOTES OF LESSONS."
10. Thomas Crampton, and other Composers.
"ORIGINAL ACTION-SONGS FOR INFANTS."
11. Rev. Stanley Leathes, D.D., Professor of Hebrew in King's College, London.
"OCCASIONAL PAPERS."
12. J. L. Kinton, B.A., Lecturer on English Literature at the Westminster College.
"SHAKSPERE'S 'MACBETH.'"
With History of the Play, Full Notes, &c., as prescribed for Certificate Examination of Second-Year Students (Male and Female), Christmas, 1882.
The whole of the Play will be annotated by November, thus allowing ample time for revision prior to the Examination. Apart from the special value to Students in Training, this Play will present an admirable opportunity for Pupil Teachers and others to begin the study of Shakspeare.
13. The Author of "A Tour among Teachers."
A SERIAL STORY.

OTHER SPECIAL FEATURES.

OUR EXAMINER.

- (1) Elementary Schools. Not only will *bona fide* Examination Questions be set, but Model Answers given to every Question.
- (2) Oxford, Cambridge, and College of Preceptors.—Specimen Papers will be set, accompanied by Model Answers to each Question.

FREEHAND DRAWING COPY.

PRIVATE HELP COLUMN.

In this Column we shall be happy to give our *Subscribers* help (without charge) in any question or subject which presents a difficulty.

For further particulars see the April Number of "The Governess," ready March 23rd.

Literary Gossip.

Science Notes.

Art Notes.

Musical Notes.

Dress.

REVIEWS.

* * * The Answers to the Arithmetic and Algebra in the "Scholar" will appear in the "Governess."

No. 1 of the New Volume of "THE PRACTICAL TEACHER," price 6d., is now ready.
PROSPECTUS SENT POST-FREE TO ANY TEACHER.

* * * May be ordered through any Bookseller or Newsagent.

JOSEPH HUGHES, Pilgrim-street, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietor by YATES ALEXANDER & SHEPHEARD, Liondale Buildings, Chancery Lane; and Published by HENRY VILLERS, 62, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

"THE SCHOLAR" has the Largest Circulation of any Educational Paper in the World.

"THE SCHOLAR" (Price 1d. a month) has been accepted by numerous Inspectors as a Reading Book for the Higher Standards. Mr. Hughes will be happy to send a Specimen Copy, gratis and post-free, to any Teacher in the World.